

DAILY REPORT

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CEMA MINISTERS FOR INTERNAL TRADE CONCLUDE BERLIN MEETING

AU181501 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--Gerhard Weiss, deputy Council of Ministers chairman and permanent GDR representative with CEMA, on Friday [14 September] received the ministers for internal trade of the CEMA member states.

The ministers held their eleventh meeting from 11 to 14 September in Berlin under the chairmanship of Gerhard Briska, GDR minister for trade and supply. The meeting centered on tasks such as multilateral cooperation and the rational and efficient management of the goods exchange, the creation of CEMA standards for trade equipment, the general application and utilization of the best experience in the management, planning and scientific organization of work in the trade processes, the application of computer technology in domestic trade, and an even more efficient exchange of consumer goods to enrich the goods offered in the countries concerned. Special attention was devoted to elaborating a plan for multilateral scientific-technical cooperation in CEMA internal trade for 1981-1985.

CEMA CONFERENCE ON CONSTRUCTION OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD181450 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The conference of the CEMA standing Commission on construction in the construction materials industry has opened in Budapest. During the conference, which is to last several days, deputy ministers of construction of the member countries are to coordinate long-term development plans in this sector and define concrete tasks in production specialization and cooperation in trade and technology. Based on favorable experiences so far, agreements on the production specialization of special cement and moulded gypsum are to be extended.

CEMA WATER ECONOMY CONFERENCE OPENS AT BULGARIAN RESORT

LD191814 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bourgas, September 19, (BTA)--The 26th regular session of the water economy leaders of the CMEA member-countries opened in the Slunchev Bryag resort today. It is attended by delegations from the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Cuba, Vietnam, Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia is attending as an observer.

In the course of three days the delegates to the conference will discuss the implementation of the CMEA complex programmes in the sphere of the water economy and will outline measures to make the relations of CMEA cooperation brisker, especially in the utilization and preservation of waters from pollution.

HUNGARY COMMENTS ON MX MISSILE DECISION, SALT II

LD161804 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 16 (MTI)--"For justifying the building of MX the American side claims that it does not violate the SALT treaty signed at the Vienna summit. The agreement valid till 1985 in fact permits--within fixed limits--the building of mobile inter-continental missiles. Restrictions are contained only by the protocol which expires at the end of 1981. (...) Although with a validity till the end of 1981 only, these restrictions are pointing ahead, and were taken up into the protocol exactly because it was already to be seen at the time of drafting it what kind of risks the introduction of the new weapon system carried to the Soviet-American power relation, to stability and to SALT itself. The real danger of MX lies in the fact that it makes control by the other side very difficult. SALT is based on the ability of reliable assessment of each other's arsenal", reads an editorial in Sunday's NEPSZABADSAG. A propos is given to the article by a recent announcement of President Carter that the United States would start building mobile MX missiles.

"Americans name as fundamental reason for building MX that missiles fired from underground silos are gradually losing their invulnerability as sophistication of the control systems considerably enhances the accuracy of enemy hits", the commentary runs, adding by way of explanation that in the approved MX system a covered truck wanders with the load of rocket on a route with 23 silos, and the rocket is alternatively loaded and discharged into these silos. "Scout satellites can only follow the truck movements but are unable to spot the rocket itself. The Americans themselves leave open the question how they would insure [as received] the Soviet side that only one missile is being moved on the silo route."

"The advocates of MX urged decision by claiming that even if SALT came into force and were observed, by the middle of the 1980s Soviet strategic missiles would in principle be able to annihilate 80 to 90 percent of the 1000 American minutemen rockets deployed in underground silos. Even if the military-political side of the question is not discussed--that namely, that it is absurd to suppose a nuclear attack started by the Soviet Union--many American experts and politicians (?doubt) both technical and strategic arguments brought up in support of the MX program. According to Senator Kennedy these arguments would much rather fit into the theoretical debates of lay strategists than influence the decisions of responsible statesmen. Other American public personalities say that the other side may interpret the building of MX as a United States attempt to acquire the potential to strike first."

"Announcement of the Washington decision was timed to coincide with the resumption of the debate on the SALT treaty by legislation committees after the summer break. On this based observers the conclusion that with a several thousand million dollar armament program the Carter administration was trying to 'buy' votes in favour of approval of the SALT agreement. However, the contradictory formula of 'with armament for the limitation of armament' has failed once again. The hawks of Senate continue their anti-Cuba drive as well, which sets as chief goal the undermining of the Soviet-American relations. They demand (?significant increases) in military spending and increased armament on areas unrestricted by SALT. The present foes of SALT can by no means (?be) won for the limitation of armament with armament programs. The building of MX only serves to make more difficult further talks on the limitation of strategic armament," ends the NEPSZABADSAG commentary.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO DENOUNCES U.S. ANTI-CUBAN CAMPAIGN

AU192206 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Nencho Khranov article: "Products of the 'Cold War'"]

[Text] The provocative campaign in the United States coincided exactly with the sixth conference of the nonaligned countries' movement. The campaign was launched in the "American style," namely with noisy and pompous phrases, strongly backed by the well instructed mass media. The main essence of the campaign can be summed up in a short sentence, namely, that it implies the secret appearance of Soviet military units in Cuba. Senator Church, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, went so far as describing the units as "Soviet military brigades." The press organs, belonging to the U.S. monopolies, in turn noisily propagated "cloak and dagger" "details" on new tanks being unloaded in the "darkness of night" on Cuban territory and even mentioned some kind of nuclear warheads. (That detail had to be, later on, hastily denied by the American authorities.) The obvious goal which the authors of such a diversionary campaign are pursuing in this case is to make the gullible public believe in a threat against U.S. security and to persuade people that the USSR is not fulfilling its international obligations.

The story about alleged Soviet troops in Cuba is a well-known cliché of anti-Soviet propaganda in the United States. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, himself, was forced to deny such an announcement, assuming the full responsibility of the denial. Unfortunately, however, the U.S. official authorities have now adopted that version and, with their behavior, they are greatly contributing to the propagation of the anti-Cuban campaign.

What is the truth, actually? It was clearly pointed out in an article published by the Soviet daily PRAVDA on 11 September 1979. A training center exists in Cuba where Soviet military personnel are assisting Cuban soldiers in handling Soviet military-technical equipment which is used by the Cuban Army. That fact is neither new nor unknown. Throughout the 17 years of the center's existence, nothing has changed about it, neither regarding the number of the Soviet military personnel, nor regarding their functions. All that is happening at the request of the Cuban Government for the purpose of strengthening the country's defense.

As a result of all that, there is no question of transferring any Soviet military units to Cuba, nor can the existing Soviet military personnel in that country threaten the security of the United States in any way.

Therefore, we ask ourselves the question: Why is an anti-Cuban campaign of such large scope being fanned in the United States and what goals does it pursue?

We can say that, on the one hand, the anti-Cuban campaign aims at disgracing Cuba, precisely at the time of the nonaligned countries' conference. The campaign also casts a shadow upon that country's functions as a host and upon the role of the Cuban president as chairman of the nonaligned countries' movement, a post to which he was elected by the conference for the next 3 years. That goal of the anti-Cuban campaign cannot be achieved, thanks to the sensible and wise attitude of the majority of nonaligned countries attending the conference in Havana.

However, the reactionary forces in the United States are taking advantage of the campaign as a weapon against the policy of detente as a whole, and in particular for the purpose of impeding, or at least protracting, the ratification of the SALT II treaty.

As a matter of fact, President Carter and some of his fellow-workers tried to dissociate themselves from the extremely reactionary circles by declaring that it would be a mistake to link the ratification of SALT II to other political issues. Certain statements of the president are characteristic in that respect. As reported by AP, President Carter stated that "Soviet soldiers in Cuba do not represent a threat to the United States from the military point of view," and "perhaps they have been in Cuba for a long time.

Let us consider another aspect of the question: As a matter of fact, U.S. military units are stationed throughout the world, including Cuba. As is known, the United States has a navy base in Guantanamo that actually threatens the security and sovereignty of Cuba. The last sentence is a quotation from the American newspaper New York DAILY NEWS.

Let us further pursue these thoughts: Approximately 3,000 U.S. soldiers are stationed in Guantanamo. The United States has military bases in the Puerto Rican island of Vieques and controls the Panama Canal. The United States is directly interfering in the domestic affairs of numerous Latin American countries. That is by no means all. The total number of U.S. Armed Forces abroad exceeds 460,000 soldiers. In addition to that, their largest forces are stationed in the close vicinity of the Soviet and other socialist countries' borders. The plans to deploy U.S. missiles in Western Europe and to transfer the most highly developed ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads to that territory are well known. Washington is now openly training a special "quick reaction" corps for interference in other countries, in order to defend U.S. oil interests.

According to the strange imperialist logic, there are always two different criteria in evaluating the same facts. The imperialists are allowed to use any methods and means in order to defend their aggressive goals, but they raise a tremendous uproar whenever a small country like Cuba takes measures to protect its national inviolability, without threatening anyone. (In addition to that, the United States, until recently, applied methods of military coercion and is still conducting its hostile policy against the Island of Freedom through political and economic repressive measures.) It is well known that the policy of political and military detente is of equal advantage for all peoples, including the Americans. The recent provocation against the Soviet dancer L. Vlasova, and now the anti-Cuban campaign, as well as all other anti-Soviet slanders, are not accidental. They show that certain influential forces in the United States cannot resign themselves to the defeats of the "cold war" and to the fact that the field of operation for their aggressive plans has been considerably restricted. The SALT II treaty is an important achievement in the struggle to alleviate the danger of nuclear war and anyone who tries to prevent the treaty from coming into force assumes a heavy responsibility.

ZHIVKOV PROPOSES TOAST AT DINNER FOR NYERERE

AU191310 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Toast proposed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at official dinner in honor of Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, on 15 September 1979 in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, esteemed guests from Tanzania, dear friends,

I am particularly pleased to most sincerely welcome on Bulgarian territory the outstanding son of the Tanzanian people and of Africa, the eminent fighter against colonialism and racism, for freedom, national independence and social progress, the president of the United Republic of Tanzania--Mr Julius Nyerere.

I am pleased to welcome the Tanzanian officials accompanying him.

Mr President, your visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a further confirmation of the friendship existing between our two peoples and countries. Regardless of the great geographical distance, the friendly relations and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania are developing, because these relations and cooperation are built on the adherence of our two countries to the ideals of independence and freedom, to peace and equal rights' cooperation among peoples and to the ideals of social progress in the world.

The Tanzanian people have achieved their independence after a long and persevering struggle which we fully supported. Under the leadership of its party, headed by their experienced leader, Julius Nyerere, the people of Tanzania courageously proceeded along the path of independence and progressive social and economic development, and along the path of building a just society, where exploitation of man by man no longer exists.

Esteemed Tanzanian friends,

Thanks to their selfless struggle, thanks to the selfless support of the countries belonging to the socialist community and of the progressive forces throughout the world, the peoples of Africa shook off colonial oppression. Nevertheless, the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa are still subjected to a merciless national and social lack of rights. We are, however, deeply convinced that the time is running out for the colonial-racist regimes in the southern part of Africa. Their imperialist supporters are well aware of this fact. They are trying to stop the national liberation struggle and to obstruct the final liquidation of racism, colonialism and apartheid.

Today, at this meeting of ours, just as during my visit last year to a number of countries in tropical Africa, I think that it is my pleasant duty to express our admiration for the firm resolve and courage with which the fighters of Zimbabwe and Namibia, headed by the Patriotic Front and by South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] are resisting the cruel enemy. The Bulgarian people and the People's Republic of Bulgaria wholeheartedly support and, in the future, will continue to support the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in the achievement of their true freedom and independence. We welcome the support of the frontline states for the victory of these peoples' just cause. In particular I would like to stress the role of the United Republic of Tanzania and of Mr Nyerere, personally, who is chairman of the Council of Presidents of the frontline states.

We sharply denounce the armed terrorist attacks of the racist armies against the countries of independent Africa and we are expressing our solidarity with the peoples of the People's Republic of Angola, Mozambique and Zambia.

Dear friends, our party and state are conducting a consistent and constructive peace policy and are contributing to the consolidation of trust and cooperation among the peoples in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world, for a continuation of the process of detente and for disarmament.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is actively participating in the implementation of the peaceful initiatives of the countries belonging to the socialist community for the settlement of the crucial problems of our epoch.

This consistent, peace-loving international activity is the basis for the development of useful relations with all countries. It is producing great results.

We welcome the SALT II treaty recently signed by the USSR and the United States, because this is an important step forward toward improving the international situation. We sincerely hope that this treaty will be ratified in the near future, despite the opposition of certain reactionary forces.

We note with gratification the constructive and ever expanding role of the nonaligned countries in international relations. At their sixth conference in Havana these countries once more demonstrated their increased cohesion in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and for freedom, independence and the peoples' socioeconomic progress, and the consolidation of universal peace and security. These are the same noble goals for the sake of which the People's Republic of Bulgaria is expanding its indefatigable activities, together with the other socialist countries and together with the progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

Dear friends, our people just celebrated the 35th anniversary of their socialist revolution. We are also inspired by another event--the 1300th anniversary of the creation of the Bulgarian state, which we are going to celebrate in 2 years. We will celebrate this remarkable anniversary as a creative force and as participants in the most glorious epoch in the history of our ancient people--the epoch of socialism. It is a time for overcoming our country's historical backwardness which was an inheritance from the capitalist past and from its imperialist dependency. We are now living at the time of socialist life; at the time of overcoming immense difficulties; at a time of persevering labor; at the time of the construction of contemporary Bulgaria--a country with modern industry, large-scale mechanized agriculture, a country with a growing material and cultural standards of working people we are living at the time of a glorious upsurge of our country's material and spiritual forces.

Mr President, dear friends,

Your visit fills us with satisfaction. We are glad, above all, that you will be able to become personally acquainted with our country and with our hospitable people. You will see what we have achieved during the years of socialist construction in the industrial and agricultural sectors.

We note with satisfaction that the positive results achieved in consolidating the relations of cooperation between the BCP and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania--Chama Cha Mapinduzi--as well as in expanding the mutually advantageous economic relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania are numerous.

I would like to declare our satisfaction with the useful activities accomplished by the Bulgarian-Tanzania Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. I would like to point out the favorable impact of mutual visits of prime ministers and other leading officials of our two countries. As regards the development of our bilateral relations, our joint achievements are filling us with optimism as regards the long-term expectations of our further economic cooperation.

We are convinced that the talks we began today will be varied and fruitful, that they will give new impetus to the development and intensification of our political, economic and cultural relations, in the interest of the prosperity of the peoples in our two countries, as well as in the interest of peace throughout the world and in the interest of international cooperation.

Allow me, dear Tanzanian friends, to propose a toast:

To friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the United Republic of Tanzania!

To the health of the outstanding leader of the Liberation movement in Africa, the esteemed president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere!

To the health of our Tanzanian friends!

To the health of all guests present!

Cheers!

STANKO TODOROV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN TRADE MINISTER

AU200851 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Dr. Josef Staribacher, Austrian federal minister of commerce, trade and industry.

The talk was attended by Georgi Vutev, deputy minister of foreign trade, and by the ambassadors of the two countries, Stoyan Georgiev and Dietrich Bukowski.

PETUR MLADENOV MEETS WITH FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD191816 Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, September 19, (BTA)--"The Bulgarian Government assesses positively the development of Bulgaro-French relations," said Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's foreign minister, at the meeting with a French parliamentary delegation, who is paying a visit to Bulgaria. Reaffirming the readiness of the Bulgarian side to proceed expanding its cooperation with France, the Bulgarian foreign minister said that besides the regular meetings on ministerial level some higher-level dialogues are planned to be held in near future.

A delegation of the French-Bulgarian friendship group with the French parliament arrived here last night; it is led by Mr Loic Boucard.

This morning the French parliamentarists were received by Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly. He made them familiar with some key moments in Bulgaria's historical development and with the achievements in the economic field and in the social sphere during the years of construction of a socialist social system. The guests were informed of the work and [word indistinct] of the Bulgarian parliament.

The role of parliamentary contacts for the promotion of bilateral cooperation was also pointed out. In the last 20 years the Bulgarian parliamentarists had about 13 meetings with their French colleagues.

PALESTINIAN DFLP DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA

AU191830 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Sep 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Committee on Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and Asia a delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) led by Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the front, is visiting Bulgaria. Nayif Hawatimah said to a representative of Bulgarian Radio; [Begin Hawatimah recording, fading into Bulgarian translation]:

From the very beginning of our struggle, the People's Republic of Bulgaria was solidly with our people and rendered political and material assistance in our struggle for the irrevocable rights of the Palestinian people. At all international forums, the United Nations, the Organization on Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and Asia, and so forth, the Bulgarian position was always in support of the Palestinian people's rights. Bulgaria supported all UN decisions and resolutions in favor of the Palestinian people and thus Bulgaria took a stand in favor of the Palestinian revolution and in support of the sovereignty of our future independent state. That helps us to confidently march toward the victory despite the difficult situation. [end recording]

ETHIOPIA'S MARIAM GREETES ZHIVKOV ON NATIONAL DAY

AU181450 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Sep 79 p 8 AU

[Greetings message from Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and leader of the National Revolutionary Operational Command of socialist Ethiopia, to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, on Bulgaria's national holiday]

[Text] On behalf of the people, the Provisional Military Government of socialist Ethiopia, and on my personal behalf I wish to send you and the BCP warmest greetings on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. I take this opportunity to express my admiration for Bulgaria's achievements in building socialism and its contribution to the cause of the national liberation movement, justice and progress.

I am confident that the friendship and cordiality which characterize relations between Bulgaria and socialist Ethiopia will further develop to the benefit of our two peoples. Please accept my personal wishes for your personal well-being and the prosperity of the Bulgarian people.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL GREETES ZHIVKOV ON NATIONAL DAY

AU181452 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Sep 79 p 8 AU

[Greeting message from Samora Machel, chairman of FRELIMO and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, on the occasion of Bulgaria's national holiday]

[Text] On behalf of FRELIMO, the people and government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and on my personal behalf I warmly and ardently greet your excellence, the BCP and the Bulgarian people and Government on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Bulgaria's national independence.

I take this opportunity to express my wishes for the further progressive development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples, so that the victory of our common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism, as well as the complete liberation of the still oppressed and exploited peoples can be secured.

I would like to convey to your excellency, the BCP, and the people and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria our wishes for even greater successes in the construction of a developed socialist society.

DZHUROV INAUGURATES CULTURAL CENTER IN VELIKO TURNOVO

AU151924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 15 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The new studies and everyday life cultural complex attached to the "Vasil Levski" Higher Military School was opened in Veliko Turnovo.

The festive ceremony was attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior; Col Gen Velko Palin; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev; Col Gen Kiril Kosev; and other officials.

An address was delivered by Comrade Dobri Dzhurov. Afterwards he unveiled and impressive monument of the school's patron, national hero Vasil Levski, which will be displayed at the center of the cultural complex.

BRIEFS

TURKISH TRADE MINISTER VISIT--Teoman Koprululer, Turkey's minister of commerce, visited Varna Okrug on 8 September. The minister, who is chairman of the Turkish part of the Bulgarian-Turkish Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was accompanied by Vasil Tsanov, Bulgaria's minister of transportation and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the committee, visited industrial plants in Varna Okrug. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 79 AU]

ALGERIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN DELEGATION VISIT--On 14 September the Algerian parliamentary delegation led by Rabah Bitat, chairman of the Algerian National Assembly, departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly and Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Sep 79 p 3 AU]

DELEGATION TO VENEZUELA--A delegation of the Bulgarian interparliamentarian group left for Venezuela today. The delegation will attend the 66th conference of the interparliamentarian union. The delegation is headed by Academician Evgeni Matsev. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 Sep 79 AU]

KOREAN AMBASSADOR RECEPTION--On 6 September Pak Hyon-po, ambassador of the DPRK in Bulgaria, gave a reception in Sofia on the occasion of his country's national holiday. The reception, which took place in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, was attended by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, as well as leaders of public organizations. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 6 Sep 79 AU]

MISHO MISHEV ACTIVITIES--On 6 September Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received the USSR trade unions delegation led by Leonid Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council, which is visiting Bulgaria. An exceptionally cordial talk took place. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 6 Sep 79 AU]

KHRISTOV PENKOV ACTIVITIES--Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade received Gerhard Nietschke, deputy minister of foreign trade of the GDR, in Plovdiv today. The talk pertained to problems concerning the further expansion of bilateral trade and cooperation. Penko Penkov, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce, also in Plovdiv, received a delegation of Moroccan businessmen with whom he had a talk on intensifying economic links and opportunities to share industrial production between the two countries. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 9 Sep 79 AU]

STROUGAL, TODOROV ADDRESS Kladno STEELWORKERS IN DRIN

Todorov Speech

AU191125 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Sep 79 p 7 AU

[Address delivered by Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, at a meeting with the Kladno steel workers at Drin, Czechoslovakia, 13 September 1979]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Husak,

Esteemed Comrade Strougal,

Dear workers,

I am sincerely pleased to have the opportunity to greet you most sincerely on behalf of the Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we convey to you the cordial greetings of the Bulgarian metallurgical workers.

This is the second day of the visit to fraternal Czechoslovakia by our party and state delegation at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the president of the CSSR and of your country's government. The meetings and talks which we are holding with your party and state leaders, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, once more demonstrated how necessary and useful such talks are for the development of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples.

On behalf of our party and state delegation, I would like most sincerely to thank Comrade Lubomir Strougal for his kind words and the friendly feelings he expressed toward the Bulgarian people and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

I would like to share with you one of the impressions we have had since the very beginning of our visit: You are welcoming us with exceptional friendliness. Your hospitality is characteristic of the true workers tradition. It confirms the fact that we are class brothers.

I would like to assure you, dear comrade metallurgical workers, that the Bulgarian workers, too, as well as the entire Bulgarian people have the same feelings of love and respect for you, for the workers class and for the peoples of Czechoslovakia. This is quite natural. Our friendship has very old traditions and goes back to the remote past. It was consolidated and tempered in the joint struggle against capitalism and fascism. Incidentally, in 1959, at the Ninth Congress of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party Georgi Kirkov, the outstanding Bulgarian Workers' Social Democratic Party leader, spoke at a miners' rally in Kladno. As this charismatic leader of the Bulgarian proletariat stated on that occasion: "We, the representatives of the proletariat do not travel on show-off visits, like the ruling classes. We have come in order to become mutually acquainted and to facilitate and improve our joint struggle. There is no more nobler or salvational force in the workers' world than socialism."

The fraternal people of Czechoslovakia recently marked the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, which was a brilliant demonstration of the people's indomitable resistance in facing the fascist invaders. It was a manifestation of the people's unshakeable will to achieve their national and social liberation.

Numerous Bulgarians shed their blood on your soil together with you. In implementing their international duty they fought in the ranks of the Slovak partisan movement and at the barricades of the Prague uprising. They marched side by side with your heroes against the German-Fascist occupiers, for the freedom and independence of Czechoslovakia, as well as for the cause of internationalism and socialism. The friendship between our two peoples was sealed by the joint struggle and excellent friendship between the great sons of our two countries--Georgi Dimitrov and Klement Gottwald. This friendship is strengthening and flourishing today, now that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR are successfully building a developed socialist society--side by side with the great Soviet Union and with the other Warsaw Pact and CEMA member-countries.

I take the liberty to express my deep conviction that this thousand-year-old friendship will endure throughout the future centuries because it is inspired and guided by our communist parties, because we are linked to each other by common ideals and common goals--namely the ideals and goals of building socialism and communism.

Comrades,

It is with great interest that we have learned about the activities of your metallurgical plant. We share the enthusiasm and the well-earned pride for your successes, achieved in the struggle to fulfill the production plans and to obtain high quality production. These successes are the results of your great socialist awareness. They are an expression of the splendid implementation of your internationalist duty. The various varieties of high grade steel you are producing in your plant glorify the reputation of the Czechoslovak machine building sector. The steel production and the production of semi-finished goods for the nuclear power industry are a new contribution to the development of the power supply both in Czechoslovakia and in the CEMA member countries.

Your great achievements are part of the great achievements of the Czechoslovak working people, who are struggling with perseverance and devotion to implement the 15th CPCZ Congress decisions. The fraternal Czechoslovak people have achieved remarkable successes in all sectors of socialist construction in the CSSR, which has thus become one of the most advanced countries in the world. These great successes of yours in the construction of a developed socialist society represent an important contribution to the consolidation of the power of the socialist community, to the strengthening of the forces of democracy, peace and progress.

Dear comrades,

Only a few days ago the Bulgarian people celebrated the 35th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in our country. The triumph of socialism in our motherland and the new socialist way of life stemming from it are the result of the people's inspired labor, the result of the BCP's consistent Marxist-Leninist policy and of its implementation in practical life. Within a short time our country succeeded in radically transforming itself and achieved considerable successes in all sectors of life. The highly accelerated and stable rates of economic growth have made Bulgaria one of the world's developed industrial-agrarian states. Thorough structural changes were brought about in our country's economy. We are building up our heavy industry--the metallurgical industry, power supply industry, the machinebuilding and chemical industries, which are of primary importance for our dynamic and efficient development. The agricultural sector has been enlarged and mechanized. Our country's national income has increased 10 times compared with the prerevolutionary level.

Today, the Bulgarian people are confidently building a socialist society. The activities of the communists and all working people are concentrated on the implementation of the 11th BCP Congress decisions and of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the national party conference, which was devoted to the perfection of the socialist labor organization. We are now devoting all our efforts to the further accelerated building of socialism, to creative initiative, to seeking the most efficient methods for resolving the complicated problems and the tasks, highly responsible which our time is assigning to us. We are perfecting national economic management on the basis of the Leninist principles of economic cost accounting. We are consistently developing and expanding the strategic lines of scientific-technical progress. We are constantly striving for increased labor productivity. We are devoting constant attention to the solution of the energy problem by the introduction of new technological methods and structural changes in production.

The positive balance of the first 3 years of our Seventh 5-Year Plan period shows that the 11th BCP Congress decisions for high quality and efficiency are being implemented everywhere and, in particular, in the production sector.

In our country's development along the path of socialism the role of economic and scientific-technical cooperation, implemented within the framework of CEMA, which celebrated its 30th anniversary this year, is irreplaceable. It is tremendous. This cooperation is a factor of exceptional importance for countries such as Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, which have limited domestic markets, as well as limited labor and natural resources. The role of our cooperation with the Soviet Union which represents a tremendous economic power, a country of great resources and of comprehensive experience, is particularly important.

During the present talks between the party and state delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary, and of the CSSR, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the CSSR, it was noted with satisfaction that the development of bilateral relations is proceeding along ascending lines. This cooperation has assumed qualitatively new dimensions in recent years. In the economic sector our relations are characterized by a further expansion and intensification of the integration processes, by specialization and production-sharing in the field of material production. The mutual exchange of goods is growing on this basis as well.

Our scientific-technical cooperation is also intensive. Through the mutual exchange of technical documents, exchange of experience, scientific-technical information and exchange of experts, as well as through jointly conducted scientific research we are cooperating in a number of fields. An example of this was set by your plant and the Bulgarian "Lenin" metallurgical combine. To begin with, we used the bilateral exchange of experts for research and for technical assistance on certain individual production tasks. Recently, at the proposal of the Czechoslovak side, an agreement was signed for the training of 100 Bulgarian workers from the "Lenin" metallurgical combine in your country, this is how, we are exchanging, not only the results of our production, but even the most valuable things--the workers experience, accumulated in your country by generations of metallurgical workers, throughout 120 years. Our party and state delegation most sincerely congratulates the 50 Bulgarian metallurgical workers, who are among you, with the wish that they study most intensely the great skill of the Kladno metallurgical workers and apply this experience in our country as soon as possible.

During the present meetings and talks with party and state leaders of the CSSR, the unchanging course of the intensification, specialization and production sharing of the socialist economies was confirmed. The main point at the present stage of development is the development of economic links on a long-term basis and the determination of basic trends for production-sharing for many years ahead. We have achieved an agreement to accelerate joint work for the preparation of agreements on key questions of economic cooperation between our two countries, for the period 1981-85, and even for the period up to 1990, in certain sectors. Particular attention was devoted to the preparations for the signing of an agreement on specialization and production-sharing in automobile construction, heavy machine building, the equipment of water power stations, electronics, the metallurgical industry and so on.

We devoted great attention to the meetings and talks with the leading Czechoslovak comrades on long-term questions of decisive importance for our long-term cooperation. This is particularly important, taking into consideration the fact that our communist parties are entering the pre-congress period, when new tasks will be outlined in the construction of a mature social society in our two countries.

We must note with satisfaction that Bulgarian-CSSR cooperation will successfully continue to develop in all other fields, such as culture, the arts, science, tourism and sports.

Our comprehensive relations are built upon the tested principles of socialist internationalism. Full unanimity and unity of action exist between the BCP and the CPCZ on questions of socialist construction, the development of the worldwide socialist society and questions of the communist and workers movement, as well as on international problems. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Gustav Husak, our first party and state leaders, have earned immense credit in this respect.

The Bulgarian party and state delegation's present visit to fraternal Czechoslovakia has confirmed the sincere wish of our parties, governments and peoples in our two socialist states to continue to intensify and expand the friendship and cooperation between them and to uncover even more remarkable future prospects as regards the extent of this friendship and cooperation.

The decisive prerequisite for our two countries' development along the path of socialism is the consolidation of world peace, to which the fraternal socialist countries, rallied in the Warsaw Pact, are making a tremendous contribution. The contribution of the Soviet Union and of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally, to the positive changes in international relations that have occurred in recent years in this sector, is tremendous.

Comrades,

As a cherished gift we will take with us the memories of our meetings with you, the memories of the splendid power of your plants, the memory of the friendship expressed by the happy faces of the workers. This fills us with confidence, since as the proverb correctly says: "Strength lies in unity." We wish you all happiness, health and further successes so that you may happily celebrate the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation.

Long live Bulgarian-Czechoslovak friendship and may it prosper!

May the friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR, as well as with the great Soviet Union and with the fraternal socialist countries strengthen!

Long live peace and socialism!

Strougal Speech

LD131725 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 13 Sep 79 LD

[Address by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal at 13 September meeting of Kladno steel workers in Drin--recorded]

[Text] We are very pleased to be meeting you, in the company of Kladno foundry workers, in a region famous for the skill of human labor, but also for its great glorious revolutionary traditions, since Red Kladno was always in the forefront of class battles in the bourgeois state, and also later during the Nazi occupation when near here SS hordes razed the town of Lidice. The Kladno revolutionary example has helped out communist party and the working class in most difficult times. It is appropriate to recall that from here began the revolutionary pilgrimage of Antonin Zapotocky, who for years headed our state. To put it briefly, in this area not only has high-grade steel been smelted, but human metal, has been tempered for the revolution's most sacred goals.

Dear Bulgarian comrades, accept our assurance that the peoples of Czechoslovakia nurture feelings of sincere brotherhood toward your people, the bases of which were laid in the distant Slavonic past and later strengthened during the times of struggles for national freedom. Let us recall that Kladno was one of dozens of Czech and Slovak towns which 100 years ago rose in anti-Turkish demonstrations for the liberation of Bulgaria. This traditional friendship later turned into true class solidarity, characteristic of states of the socialist community. We are proud of the fact that at the beginning of the modern history of fraternal cooperation stood the unforgettable sons of our peoples, Comrades Klement Gottwald and Georgi Dimitrov, who in April 1948 signed the present historic treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

Our people have always followed with great attention the cause of socialist development of Bulgaria. For decades your enchanting Black Sea coast has been a place of recreation for hundreds of thousands of Czechs and Slovaks, and thus all of us know what you have achieved in fulfilling the behests of Georgi Dimitrov, who shortly after the victory of socialist revolution in the country said that Bulgaria in the course of 15 to 20 years must carry out transformations that other peoples took centuries to accomplish. And we can state with admiration today that yesterday's bold [word indistinct] perspective has become reality.

Bulgaria today has highly advanced industry and extensively mechanized agriculture. We are well aware of the fact that for over three decades you have held one of the leading positions in the world in the rate of economic growth, that you are important exporters not only of foodstuffs but also of engineering equipment. What is important is that not only the country but the people as well were transformed. All Bulgarian society has attained high cultural and living standards, so that one of the main aims of socialism has been realized--to bring happiness and welfare to the entire people. Bulgaria has thus rightfully entered the arena of international politics as a generally recognized and respected agent.

We attribute symbolic significance to the fact that in the year of the 35th anniversary of socialist development of the country your cosmonaut, Georgi Ivanov, has enlarged the space family of our socialist states.

We rejoice with all our hearts our modest contribution to the socialist development of People's Bulgaria, over the fact that our machines--and also the talent of Czechoslovak workers and technicians are well-known in your country--that we have, over the past decade, laid the foundations for a truly new, socialist division of labor, characteristic of the CEMA states. We are guided in this by the words of Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of our party and CSSR president, who said: In the unity and all-round cooperation of the countries of the socialist community we see one of the fundamental and decisive factors for the further successful development of socialism.

And today in particular, when demanding goals in building an advanced socialist society set by our fraternal communist parties are common to both of us, questions of extensive economic cooperation justly come to the fore. They are all the more urgent and necessary, the greater the tasks facing us. We are justly proud of what we have achieved so far.

Our trade turnover is constantly growing and constitutes Kcs6,500 million annually. Moreover, its nature is changing. In all we have signed 21 bilateral agreements on production cooperation and specialization, whose share in mutual exchange approaches 30 percent of the overall volume. Division of labor in the production of Skoda trucks, in agricultural and food industry machinery and also in the production of heavy-current and light-current electro-technical equipment has already become a matter of course. Scientific-technical cooperation is also lively and it multiplies our resources in a sphere that will decisively decide our future.

We are glad that proof of mutually advantageous cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria can be found here at Kladno as well. Thus it is true that Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria follow the road of purposeful socialist integration, that they will apply it not only in bilateral relations, but also on the broad basis of the entire socialist community.

Suggestions in this direction were expressed by Comrades Zhivkov and Husak in the course of yesterday's talks between the two delegations. And we will consistently put them into practice--this is our aim, this is the direction to be followed in developing Czechoslovak-Bulgarian relations.

Comrades, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are linked by past struggles and current and future tasks in building socialism. We are well aware that a happy future for our people is unthinkable without peace in Europe and elsewhere in the world. It is not fortuitous when we recall these days the warning occasioned by the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, which brought so much suffering to our peoples. Time and time again we recall the historic merits of the Soviet Union, which by its victory over fascism also opened the gates to freedom for our country.

But there is more. It was the Soviet Union which by its example completely changed the postwar situation in Europe, where its peace offensive caused the eventual repudiation of the policy of military confrontations and established an atmosphere of confidence. Thus the old continent has not known war for the fourth decade running, and the results of the Helsinki Conference provide a guarantee for this in the future.

Let us therefore observe carefully the appeal issued by Comrade Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who stated: The further struggle for peace, freedom and the independence of peoples requires that we consolidate constantly the unity of the fraternal socialist states and develop their all-round cooperation in the construction of the new society, that we increase consistently their active joint contribution to the consolidation of peace.

So that we know what is necessary, what is in the common interest of the Warsaw Pact member states, which are individually and jointly defending the sacred cause of peace and socialism. [Sentence as heard] I can surely declare on behalf of us all that we realize full well our historic responsibility, and that we will act in full accordance with it--you, our Bulgarian friends, on the southern, and we on the western frontier of the socialist community.

Comrades, I am truly glad to be meeting our Bulgarian friends. Perhaps we may say that this time, too, a visit by the party and state delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic provides valuable initiatives for many years of future cooperation. We have proof once again that the bonds of our mutual friendship are just as solid as they have been hitherto and that they keep growing day by day, as Ivan Vazov, a revered poet and great Bulgarian writer wrote [word indistinct] 100 years ago.

This is why I can exclaim on behalf of all those present:

May friendship between our communist parties, between the peoples of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Bulgarian People's Republic grow and flourish! [applause]

Long live friendship and unity between the countries of the socialist community! May socialism and peace throughout the world live and prevail! [applause]

HOFFMANN MEETS WITH KUWAITI, SOVIET TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

LD191924 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Karel Hoffman, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received here today Husayn Aliyan, deputy chairman of the Kuwait Trade Union Federation, who is visiting Czechoslovakia for treatment.

They discussed the present tasks of trade unions in Czechoslovakia and Kuwait and the possibilities for the further development of friendly relations between the two trade union organizations. Comrade Karel Hoffmann also met today with the secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, Sergey Kozlov. They reviewed further possibilities for the promotion of fraternal cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Soviet trade unions.

BULGARIAN YOUTH UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD181406 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, headed by its First Secretary Georgi Tanev, arrived by air in Prague today to attend the week of friendship of Czechoslovak and Bulgarian youth. The guests were welcomed at Ruzyně Airport by Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, Miloslav Stepan, chairman of the International Union of Students, and other representatives.

Youth Union Meeting

LD181408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth, today received the heads of the delegation of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union, led by its First Secretary Georgi Tanev.

Comrade Dockal voiced the conviction that the week of friendship of Czechoslovak and Bulgarian youth, which is now taking place, will contribute to further deepening cooperation between youth organizations of the two countries. He acquainted the Bulgarian comrades with the work and successes of members of the Socialist Union of Youth in fulfilling the conclusions of the second congress.

Comrade Miloslav Dockal then presented the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union with the highest youth union distinction: honorary membership of the Socialist Union of Youth.

HUSAK SENDS BIRTHDAY CABLE TO HUNGARY'S LOSONCZI

LD172124 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on his 60th birthday.

The telegram says in part: We are glad that you are reaching this important jubilee while engaged in fruitful work for the further blossoming of socialist Hungary. To this goal you have devoted many years of selfless work in responsible party and state offices. You have contributed in a significant way to the fact that now the Hungarian People's Republic is a firm member of the socialist community with an advanced economy and a country which is enjoying an important position on the international scene.

The end of Comrade Gustav Husak's telegram highly praises the great personal contribution made by Pal Losonczi to the development and deepening of Czechoslovak-Hungarian friendship, alliance and mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries.

CHNOUPEK DISCUSSES DELEGATION'S MISSION AT 34TH UNGA SESSION

AU191355 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Sep 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[CTK report: "Minister B. Chnoupek Prior to His Departure for New York: Our Contribution to Detente"]

[Text] Prague, 15 September--CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek, who will lead the Czechoslovak delegation to the 34th session of UN General Assembly, left Prague for New York on Saturday.

In the course of his journey, B. Chnoupek will pay an official visit to the Republic of Iceland at the invitation of Iceland's minister of foreign affairs, Benedikt Grondal.

Shortly before his departure the CSSR foreign minister gave an interview to a CTK correspondent in which he elucidated the main mission of our delegation at the UN's top-level negotiations. Among other things, he said:

"We wish to contribute--in close cooperation and coordination with the delegations of the USSR and the other fraternal countries--to further consolidation of the process of the relaxation of international tension and to spreading it to the military sphere.

In this connection we intend to push unrelentingly in all places and at all levels of political negotiations--be it in the main speech in the general debate, in committees or in diplomatic corridors--for the solution of the entire complex of disarmament methods in a manner that would make it possible to achieve concrete, practical and useful measures. We are glad that favorable prerequisites for this were created by the historic meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter, and by the SALT II agreement they signed.

"We will also be confronted with a great deal of work in other spheres of the General Assembly's negotiations, where there are more than 120 points [on its agenda]."

Minister Chnoupek emphasized further: "Our main efforts this year will be made in pushing through our Czechoslovak proposal for the adoption of a declaration on international cooperation to achieve disarmament goals, which we are submitting--as a self-contained point--to the UN General Assembly's 34th session for discussion. Its foundation is the evolution of the ideas from Comrade Gustav Husak's May Day speech that states should pledge--ideally in the UN--to approach the disarmament negotiations in a constructive manner and strive to create an international atmosphere that would be favorable for the speediest possible achievement of the desired progress in this vitally important sphere.

"For more than 2 months now we have been conducting numerous negotiations and consultations on this proposal, and we now intend to intensify them still further in the UN forum. In the course of these negotiations and consultations we have met with a very positive response from the UN member-countries, particularly from the developing countries, from the nonaligned and from all those countries to which the cause of disarmament is close to their hearts," B. Chnoupek concluded.

STROUGAL MEETS WITH ITALIAN SENATOR

LD191920 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Giuseppe Medici, an Italian senator and chairman of the board of the Montedison company. They discussed some current developments in the world economy and stressed the usefulness of developing all-round relations between Czechoslovakia and Italy. In this connection, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal voiced the conviction that the visit of the representative of the Montedison company will bring fresh impulses in the production and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA URGES ADOPTION OF SOVIET-STYLE LABOR INCENTIVES

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Sep 79 p 1 WA

[Unattributed editorial: "Unutilized Creative Initiatives"]

[Excerpt] In recent years, especially in the area of management, we have begun to encounter a formalism which is deadly to socialist competition. As a result, many creative initiatives of Soviet workers which, applied to our conditions, could have contributed greatly toward the solution of tasks stemming from our principal strategic concerns, but which have remained unutilized. And whenever some innovative measure of the Soviet comrades started to be developed by our workers in socialist competition, practically the entire area of management--starting with the ministries and ending with the enterprises--has remained, to put it mildly, entirely inert, or at most has expressed just a bare acknowledgement of it despite its undeniable contributions to quality, economy and the rate of labor productivity.

Let us recall at least several concrete examples. Thanks to the CPSL West Slovakia Regional Committee, some of the enterprises in that region began to adopt the Saratov Movement of Defect-Free Production and develop it in socialist competitions, out of which it grew qualitatively into socialist competition which produced first-hand, top-quality merchandise, and soon resulted in the competition for the right of self-checking and using a special OTK [Technical Control Organization] stamp. Comrades in the Soviet Union had grasped the fact that what was being born and crystalized in this movement was a new communist relationship to work, expressed by the decision of people, to work of their own free will and out of their own conviction, in such a way that no one had to check the quality of their work whose excellence became a matter of course. Based on this understanding, they also worked out a unified system of material incentives for the movement of quality self-checkers in such a way that it developed from individual efforts to the point when brigades, platoons, worksites and guilds of self-checkers were formed. In our country, unfortunately, except for some verbal support, it would be impossible to find a single ministry which, after a thorough study of the Soviet experience, would have worked out an organizational system incorporating material incentives and geared to achieve maximum quality through the movement of self-checkers. Then it is no wonder that this important movement, denoting a dominant and deepening communist relationship toward work, has not become domiciled in our country at the level of needs and demanding tasks which exist precisely in the field of quality improvement.

Similar comment could be made also about the Zlobin Khozraschet Team Work Method in the building industry. Despite the fact that an overwhelming majority of workers wants it to be adopted--as was proved by our readers's letters to PRAVDA--because it guarantees them a regular work rate and advantageous material incentives rewarding top-quality work done on time, shortening of construction deadlines, economizing with materials and decreasing expenditures, the management organs, especially at the level of the enterprises, have mostly employed evasive tactics with the result that only certain elements of the Zlobin Khozraschet Team Work Method, the ones which were advantageous to them, have come into use. On the whole, adoption of the Zlobin method, despite its praise by the ministries, only has a few dozen enthusiasts. We do not even speak of the experience of the builders in Minsk about whom we have written in PRAVDA in a series of articles, and who, after a thorough preparation, had made a single-minded decision to switch to evaluating all activity from the standpoint of whether or not a construction project had been completed within the planned deadline and without any increase in planned expenditures. Of course this was done with the help of considerable material incentives rewarding shortening of construction deadlines and decreases in planned expenditures. One cannot assume that this system, modified to suit our organizational structure, would not prove equally useful in our country in producing similar and equally needed results as it did in the Belorussian SSR.

Some days ago PRAVDA published a series of articles prepared by an editorial team, on the experience of the Shchekino chemists in application of long-term material incentives to workers in order to achieve a continuous growth of labor productivity. By describing examples of what has been done we demonstrated how this movement, approved in 1969 by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government, is now taking hold in practically all the production sectors. Its purposeful dissemination has made it possible for the entire planned increase of industrial production calculated by this 5-year plan for Tula Oblast this year to be covered solely through the increase of labor productivity. It is a fact that in our country we have similar problems; yet even now, after we have again written in detail--as we did years ago--about the experience of the Shchekino chemists, there has been not one word from the central management organs. Even this experience, instead of being thoroughly studied and utilized--as it was done, for example, by the comrades in East Germany--will evidently fall into oblivion. And at the same time, along the entire management axis--from the ministries to the enterprises--they will continue to cite shortage of labor as the objective cause and register labor productivity which in places is almost incredibly low.

To sum up the subject as to what is at our disposal from the inexhaustible wellspring of experience amassed by Soviet workers on the development of socialist competition designed to find enterprising solutions to tasks which stem from the strategic policy line, and as to what we have taken out of it for our own advancement, we can only state, as did Comrade Husak at the 11th CPCZ Central Committee session, that "orientation to a fast growth of efficiency and quality of all work has not to date been significantly manifested in the overall economic results." A great contribution to this state of affairs, besides the well-known external and internal causes, has been the nonutilization of creative activity of workers on the part of the entire management axis--from the ministries to the enterprises. And this underestimation of the significance of socialist competition must be regarded as nothing less than dereliction in carrying out fundamental revolutionary duties.

HUSAK PRESENTS AWARDS TO CZECHOSLOVAK JOURNALISTS

LD192030 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, presented at Prague Castle today to the central director of Czechoslovak Television, Jan Zelenka, and to the editor of PRAVDA, (Pavel Krsak), the Czechoslovak journalistic awards for 1979.

The prizes awarded by the president of the republic on the occasion of this year's day of the press, radio and television on a proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, The Federal Government and the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, are the recognition of many years of organizational work in communication media and of an active politically committed journalistic work.

Comrade Gustav Husak paid tribute to the merits of the recipients in the development of Czechoslovak socialist journalism and thanked Czechoslovak journalists for their active contribution to the fulfilment of the program of the 15th party congress. He said that the workers in our communication media would continue to perfect their work, and even more effectively and in richer forms depict the construction work of our people and, by means of their organizational, critical and education activities, will actively help the further development of our socialist society.

The ceremony was attended by Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik; member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPSL Central Committee Ludovit Pezlar; head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee Otto Cmolik; the chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of journalists, Zdenek Horeni; and the head of the office of the president of the republic, Frantisek Salda.

Fojtik Awards

LD192032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today presented state distinctions to workers of the Czechoslovak mass media conferred on them by the president of the republic on the day of the press, radio and television for their meritorious work. The team of the editorial staff of ZEMEDELSKO NOVINY received the Order of Victorious February in recognition of their significant contribution to implementing the party's agricultural policy, and the director of the Plzen regional studio of Czechoslovak radio, Bohumil Dobry, received the Order of Labor for his lifelong committed party and public activities. Other journalists were awarded distinctions in recognition of their merits in construction and outstanding and devoted work for socialism.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER ON AIR FORCE DAY

AU192015 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Order of the Day on Air Force Day"]

[Text] Pargue, CTK--The CSSR minister of national defense issued, in honor of the 35th anniversary of Czechoslovak Air Force Day, an order in which he recalls this significant jubilee, which is an indivisible part of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and the Carpathian Dukla operation. The order stresses that the first Czechoslovak independent fighter aircraft squadron in the USSR had actively participated, at the side of the fighters of the Slovak national uprising, the Soviet soldiers and partisans, in the unappeasable fight against the fascist invaders. Its fighting activities deep in the enemy's rear represented not only an effective military support for fighting Slovakia, but were also an expression of the friendship and international and fraternal assistance of the Soviet people and their army in the sphere of cadre, material and technical security. Throughout its further development the Czechoslovak Air Force has been fulfilling and multiplying the revolutionary legacy of those modern traditions, the order says further.

LENART PRESIDES OVER SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT MEETING

LD200450 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The National Front Central Committee Presidium of the Slovak Socialist Republic, under the presidency of Jozef Lenart, chairman of the Slovak National Front and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, met in Bratislava today to discuss preparations for the celebrations of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the upcoming Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Month. It stated the conviction that by (?their preparations) all organizations will contribute to a dignified celebration closely linked with the 35th anniversary of our people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

REPORT ON ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE TRIAL IN OSTRAVA

LD172105 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] [Announcer] We shall now discuss a problem which requires a long-term solution: Economic crimes. Let us consider, for example, one term which appears in the files of public security: economic secret:

[Unidentified speaker] The term economic secret, although meaningless to many people, is very important. It is designed to protect society's economic values. Therefore, the criminal law sees to it that economic secrets are observed. The Criminal Law, Section 122, states among other things: "He who steals economic secrets with the intention of disclosing them, or who discloses such secrets to an unauthorized person, will be punished." But let us be more specific:

The regional court at Ostrava is now trying a group of people who had misused their positions in the Trinec iron plant, and who collected and disclosed economic facts which were to be kept secret. They did this for gain. The chief offender had access to information concerning the preparation of imports of engineering equipment from the capitalist states.

He was using this information for various manipulations and, eventually, to damage the national economy and to steal. In contravention of the valid regulations, he was cultivating contacts with the representatives of Western foreign trade firms and above all with the proprietors of such brokerage firms as (Intermetall), (Interhandel), (Witraco), (Turbostahl) and (Brueder Pfeiffisser). The agreed supplies from manufacturers were arranged through the abovementioned brokers. From viewpoint of trade, this stage was quite unnecessary and also some suppliers were against this practice, which they considered irregular. However, this practice was not unnecessary from the offenders point of view. The brokers rewarded him for the imports arranged with shares in profits and various payments, and these were not small either. The six members of the group now on trial pocketed the total sum exceeding Kes 1 million in foreign currencies, gold and other valuables. And the brokers? They were receiving 10-15 percent from the value of the total supplied; naturally not from the manufacturer but from the customer. (Brueder Pfeiffisser) alone received in this way Kes 7 million--all of it in hard currency--and yet their only effort was the writing of the invoice.

The damage is high, but was it necessary? The main offender had violated all possible internal-enterprise and other regulations valid for foreign trade. Dozens of people were no doubt seeing that. None of them said a word. Why? It seems that economic secrets and stealing property in socialist ownership did not interest them. Interest had to be shown by the public security, the prosecution and the court.

MINISTER CONFIRMS INTEREST IN COOPERATION WITH VOLKSWAGEN

AU171420 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 13 Sep 79 pp 1, 7 AU

["MP"-signed report: "The CSSR Is Open to Trade"]

[Text] Yesterday, at the traditional press conference in Brno, A. Barcak, minister of foreign trade, Eng P. Bahyl, minister of general engineering, Eng K. Svoboda, general director of Brno exhibitions and fairs, and other officials met with Czechoslovak and foreign journalists on the occasion of the 21st International Engineering Fair.

In the opening speech, Minister Barcak stressed that although we have succeeded in achieving high increments in trade with socialist and non-socialist countries "considerable efforts are still needed by Czechoslovak production and foreign trade in order to reach the targets formulated by the 15th CPCZ Congress on a speedier growth in the export of our engineering production."

When answering questions of CSSR and foreign journalists A. Barcak stated, among other things, that Czechoslovakia is interested in expanding trade relations with all countries. It is, however, a prerequisite for the development of trade with the nonsocialist states to be able to export to these markets in order to create the necessary funds for imports. In this context he emphasized that we do not want to live on credit and we shall not live on credit because we have sufficient economic strength. In answering the DAILY WORKER correspondent's questions about his assessment of the possible impact of the SALT II treaty on trade cooperation, Minister Barcak said that this treaty, should it be ratified, will certainly contribute to improving the international atmosphere and thus to creating better conditions for trade. It would be, after all, good if the United States finally decided to adjust trade relations with our country and granted us most-favored-nation status, which is already held by almost all socialist countries.

When asked by the Mlada Fronta correspondent if he could adopt a stand on reports saying that Czechoslovakia is negotiating with the West German firm Volkswagen on the purchase of a license for the production of a diesel engine for passenger cars, Minister P. Bahyl answered: "A new model series of passenger cars is currently in the preparatory stage and it is necessary to speed up this work. As soon as it appears on the market, the new automobile must be fully capable of competing with other models. This is why we asked some important car manufacturers--Renault, Fiat, Citroen and also Volkswagen--to consult with us on certain parts, and partially on aggregates, of the car that is being prepared. From these firms we have received certain views and standpoints, many of which are interesting and acceptable. We will now examine them carefully. It can be said in advance that such terms of trade, under which we would not be able to sell our products on the markets of the non-socialist countries, would be unacceptable."

TRIBUNA URGES 'UNCOMPROMISING BATTLE' AGAINST PETTY BOURGEOIS WAYS

AU181515 Prague TRIBUNA No.37 in Czech on 12 Sep 79 p 9 AU

[Jiri Celizna article in the column "A Reflection": "Ants Rolling Their Own Shitballs"]

[Excerpts] It would be naive to believe that by now petty bourgeois ways have become some sort of social relic of the past. On the contrary, it is a tenaciously, stubbornly surviving phenomenon persisting in minds and in attitudes. It could be expressed in a very simple way--all that is ingrained in the concept of "revolutionary awareness" and "revolutionary practice" as the creative endorsement of what is new and progressive is irreconcilably at odds with the credo of the petty bourgeois. This credo emanates the fanatic rationality of personal profit and a lifestyle that is characterized, above all, by the interest in one's own material well-being.

Our petty bourgeois is an admirer of an abundant society, to which he is attracted by one of its aspects, which dazzles him but also makes him blind. This is why he enjoys listening to everything that gives him the illusion of wealth and private happiness acquired without work, but dislikes hearing about the struggle for progress and socialism. It is all the more necessary to condemn the strategy of those who live "from day to day," to assert the strength of reason and to shape a socioethical conviction that places above everything the ideals of social progress and of work for the benefit of the people and socialist society. However, without the everyday human struggle and without activities aimed at a creative life, even the most noble ideals would remain merely a pious wish. Petty bourgeois indifference provides no solution, no way out. It stands for capitulation before greatness, as well as before the complexity of our socialist construction which determines the prospects of each of us. Socialism and communism are open prospects. Their materialization requires the people's initiative and activity. Even if it is only for these reasons, man must not be guided by his narrow personal needs alone but must also consider the well-being and contentment of other people. He himself is, after all, dependent on them.

It is true, however, that there are still enough people, whose values are oriented toward consumerism. For these people money and consumption are the yardsticks of all values. To live and to enjoy is the most frequent credo of their lives, especially when society has to overcome difficulties and obstacles, antisocial aspects are becoming apparent in their conduct. If we want to build a socialist and, later on, a communist society, we must not even for a moment forget the principled and uncompromising battle against the dangerous parasite living among us--against the petty bourgeois attitude, against those "rolling their own shitballs" [a reference to Karel and Josef Capeks' play "From the Life of Insects", in which ants symbolize the petty bourgeois way of life]. This means implementation of measures that will limit the various forms of parasitism on social work, and a purposeful education in the socialist spirit.

HONECKER, OTHERS VISIT UNIT OF SOVIET FORCES IN GDR

LD192210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0949 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other party and state leaders visited the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany today. At the Soviet Forces training center they were cordially welcomed this morning by Army Gen Yevgeny Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the group, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration. Also present was Soviet Ambassador to the GDR Petr Abrasimov.

Members of a guards motorized infantry unit of the Soviet Army gave a rousing welcome to the guests, who were able to see for themselves the high combat efficiency and combat readiness of the Soviet comrades-in-arms. At the Soviet Forces' training center a guard of honor was drawn up for the guests. Erich Honecker, accompanied by Army General Ivanovskiy, inspected the Soviet soldiers and bowed before the flag of the guards' unit, which had distinguished itself in the Great Patriotic War on its fighting path from Kursk via Poltava to the Dnieper, through Poland to Dresden and Prague.

The guests then inspected modern Soviet military technology. They showed particular interest in artillery systems and troops air-defense, including self-propelled howitzers of various calibers and antiaircraft missile batteries, which can be used against targets at extremely low altitudes or in the stratosphere. From an observation tower they also watched a tactical maneuver with field firing in which a motorized infantry unit, supported by tanks, artillery and aircraft, had to attack and destroy an enemy.

Erich Honecker had words of high praise for the soldiers and commanders of the Soviet Army for the efficiency they had demonstrated. He presented testimonials to the best members of the battalion and wished them further successes in the fulfillment of their internationalist mission for the protection of socialism. The soldiers and officers who had received testimonials cheered the SED Central Committee, its general secretary, Erich Honecker, the GDR and the close comradeship-in-arms between the Soviet Army and the NVA of the GDR. During a lively talk with the soldiers, Erich Honecker said that their performance had deeply impressed him. He was sure that the weapons made by Soviet scientists, engineers, technicians and workers were in reliable hands and were mastered in the way necessary to defeat any aggressor. Erich Honecker wished them further successes during their service in the GDR.

The members of the party and state leadership then went to the unit's barracks, where they were welcomed by more than 1,000 guardsmen and cadets at a comradeship-in-arms meeting. Here, Army General Ivanovskiy said that every meeting with the representatives of the GDR party and state leadership and with the workers and soldiers of the GDR was proof of the strengthening friendship between the two countries, and the consolidation of the comradeship-in-arms of the two armies. "The GDR belongs to the world's most developed countries, it is a firm part of the socialist community and an outpost of peace and socialism in the center of Europe," he stressed. Peace was necessary for safeguarding the socialist achievements and for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of socialist and communist construction. "The concerted foreign policy of the Soviet Union, the GDR and the other socialist fraternal countries is directed at deepening detente, halting the arms race, removing potential sources of war [Kriegsherde] in various parts of the world, and at implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations."

Army General Ivanovskiy said that like all Soviet people, the soldiers from the country of Lenin also cherished feelings of genuine warmth and respect for the GDR people and members of the GDR Army. "They are pleased at the achievements of the working people of the republic in the construction of developed socialism and are proud of the successes of their class brothers and comrades-in-arms and with whom they are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the first socialist state on German soil."

The general said the soldiers of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany would continue to cherish and consolidate the friendship with the people of the GDR like the apple of their eye, and that they reliably stand guard together with the NVA and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact member states over the socialist achievements of the fraternal countries.

MUECKENBERGER SPEAKS AT MEETING WITH SOVIET SOLDIERS

AU191948 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[Berlin ADN dispatch: "Friendly Meeting With Soviet Guard Soldiers--Erich Mueckenberger Spoke at Event on the Occasion of GDR Jubilee"]

[Text] At a festive event of the tradition-rich Praga Guard Artillery Regiment of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and on the occasion of the forthcoming 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding Erich Mueckenberger, SED Cent 11 Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship, was cordially greeted by the soldiers, non-commissioned officers, officers and generals.

In an address Erich Mueckenberger expounded on the successful and combat-rich path of development of the republic in three decades. He explained how the GDR came to be founded and why that represented a real turning point in the history of Germany and Europe.

In those years, the deep friendship and all-round cooperation between the GDR and USSR under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties had become more and more visible, which rests on the same ideology and on the same goals in building socialism and communism, he said. Our unbreakable friendship is a stable base for our all-round fraternal relations, which is particularly expressed in the meetings between the highest representatives of our countries, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker, which have already become a tradition.

Erich Mueckenberger paid tribute to the all-round assistance the Soviet Army gave the GDR's NVA which has developed into an efficient modern socialist army. The members of the NVA and the other armed GDR organs are always conscious of their national and international task to reliably protect the border between socialism and capitalism--and thus peace in Europe--together with their Soviet comrades in class and arms. He assured the participants that the Society for German-Soviet Friendship will continue to cooperate actively in deepening the friendship of the fraternal alliance with the party and the country of Lenin as a true helper of the party of the workers class.

The meeting was attended by Lt Col Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany.

FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER ARRIVES IN COLOMBIA

LD200146 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2210 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bogota, (ADN correspondent)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in the Colombian capital of Bogota on Wednesday afternoon. He was cordially welcomed at the El Dorado International Airport by Diego Uribe Vargas, Colombia's foreign minister. During the festive welcoming ceremony the flags of the two countries were raised. The first discussions began immediately after the ceremony.

SINDERMANN RECEIVES JAPANESE LEGISLATOR

LD200516 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1246 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, received Naotsugu Nabeshima, member of the Japanese Upper Chamber and chairman of the parliamentary friendship association of Japan-GDR, for a friendly talk on Wednesday. Both partners praised the positive development to date in relations between the GDR and Japanese legislatures. This cooperation, in which the parliamentary friendship associations played a large part, is valuable for both countries. Horst Sindermann explained to his guest the GDR's peace policy, which is consistently aimed at peace, detente, and international cooperation on a basis of equal rights. He said that arms limitation and disarmament were the most important tasks to be solved at the present. Naotsugu Nabeshima expressed his pleasure at being in the GDR on the eve of the GDR's 30th anniversary. He praised the development of the GDR in the 30 years of its existence.

UN ENVOY WRITES ON KAMPUCHEAN REPRESENTATION IN UNITED NATIONS

LD191324 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0120 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, New York, (ADN correspondent)--The GDR delegation to the 34th UN General Assembly unreservedly supports the right of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] to take the country's seat at the United Nations. This is stated in a letter addressed to the president of the 34th UN General Assembly and the UN secretary general by Peter Florin, GDR permanent representative at the United Nations in New York. In the letter the GDR stresses the standpoint that only a representative nominated by the KPRC is authorized to represent Kampuchea in the UN.

OAU PRESIDENT THANKS HONECKER FOR GDR SOLIDARITY

AU192143 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "OAU President to Erich Honecker: Thanks for GDR Solidarity"]

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received a letter couched in cordial terms from Dr W.R. Tolbert, Jr., president of the Organization of African Unity and president of the Republic of Liberia. The letter expresses gratitude for the valuable support rendered by the Republic of Liberia to the GDR in preparing and holding the 16th OAU summit conference. President Tolbert in his letter appreciates the solidaristic attitude of the GDR toward the legitimate aspirations of the African peoples and expresses the hope that friendly relations between the GDR and Liberia will further consolidate.

RADIO COMMENTS ON NATO'S DECISION ON NEW NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD200140 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] NATO Secretary General Josef Luns has described the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Western Europe as a task of prime importance for NATO. NATO is to make a decision on this at its autumn meeting in Brussels at the beginning of December. This has been officially announced by NATO headquarters. Here is a report by Knut Henssler on the developments and trends which are discernible as the meeting approaches:

The ground for this decision has been thoroughly prepared over the past few weeks with the onset of a stepped-up campaign in the Western media which by the ingenious juggling of figures attempted to substantiate the alleged threat of military superiority coming from the Warsaw Pact states. In essence, however, it is a question of a new attempt to make one-sided changes in the military balance which has [word indistinct] itself between the United States and the USSR, and also in Europe between NATO and the socialist countries--changes in NATO's favor. This would actually come about, at least temporarily, if NATO succeeded, as it plans, in deploying some 600 or so new nuclear weapons in Western Europe during the next few years. To be more specific, it is a question of the modern Pershing II missiles with a range of 4,000 km in the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands, and of cruise missiles, which can be equipped with nuclear warheads, in Britain.

It cannot be reiterated often enough that this is a plan of considerable significance, the consequences of which are extremely dangerous for the process of detente. It would of course entail a one-sided change in the strategic balance, and the socialist states would have no choice but to redress the balance by appropriate measures. It would of course have consequences for SALT II, not to mention the SALT III negotiations.

These consequences are naturally well known in the NATO camp, and for this very reason two opposing trends can be discerned there at present. In the first place, the advocates of these new nuclear weapons are obviously under [word indistinct] pressure and they are therefore making efforts to advance the forthcoming decision before there are any more complications. Thus various special groups of NATO have for weeks been very active and in a few days, at the beginning of October, they plan to submit a report expressly recommending the deployment of nuclear weapons, thereby more or less anticipating the decision in the NATO Council. The urgency of the problem, it is said, is once again to be presented emphatically in order to convince governments which are still vacillating of the absolute need for the new weapons. The pressure which is being exerted is therefore increasing.

That brings me to the second trend which should be noted, a certain indecision which can be observed in the governments in Brussels and the Hague, for example, and the open resistance to these NATO plans which is evidently on the increase in Western Europe as a whole. Thus in Belgium, Britain, Italy, and in the FRG, social forces, organizations, well known figures, such as the retired NATO General Nino Pasti, have already spoken out against the missiles. Especially noteworthy in this connection is a memorandum published yesterday by the Netherlands Labor Party, the country's largest opposition party. The document pleads for the abolition of NATO's nuclear weapons systems, and it warns that the implementation of these latest NATO plans would have a disastrous effect on the climate of disarmament negotiations.

In conclusion, the Labor Party takes up proposals which have been submitted on several occasions by the socialist states and calls for disarmament negotiations with the Warsaw Pact, both in the nuclear and conventional sectors. All in all the paper contains thoughts which would form a useful basis for a further step forward in the sphere of military detente, always supposing that the will is there.

NATO's lack of this will since its foundation 30 years ago is shown by the many disarmament proposals of the socialist countries which have remained unanswered. A departure from this course at the autumn meeting in December would therefore be a step to be welcomed. But one should not cherish false hopes. That was underlined again yesterday by NATO Secretary General Luns when he rejected the thoughts and ideas of the Netherlands socialists as unacceptable.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS ON FRG-GDR YOUTH FRIENDSHIP DAYS

AU192019 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Summary] Hanover (ADN correspondent)--Days of friendship with the GDR youth began on Saturday [15 September] in Hanover (FRG Land of Niedersachsen). They are organized on the occasion of the GDR's 30th anniversary by the Socialist German Working Youth (SDAJ), the Marxist Student Federation (MSB) "Spartakus" and the Socialist Childrens Organization "Young Pioneers" in several FRG cities.

A delegation of the Free German Youth (FDJ) headed by Guenter Rettner, secretary of the FDJ Central Council, is taking part in the various events. At the opening event in Hanover, young workers, students and pioneers from the FRG heartily welcomed the deputy chairman of the German Communist Party, Hermann Gautier, and the head of the permanent GDR representation in the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt.

In the course of numerous talks among the members of the organizations present at the meeting, FRG youth expounded on the struggle for the implementation of the fundamental rights in their country, while FDJ members reported on the working and living conditions of youth in the GDR.

NAUMANN ATTENDS BERLIN RADIO FESTIVITIES

LD170236 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 16 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Berlin Radio activity on behalf of the GDR's 30th anniversary ended this evening in the Palace of the Republic. The project was partnered by the Society for German-Soviet Friendship and the FDGB. The festivities in the Palace of the Republic were attended by top workers, activists from the early days, as well as other citizens from all parts of the GDR who played a large part in developing the socialist country. They were cordially welcomed by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk Executive. The most important aim of the radio activities was to present the story of the historic course of the GDR's development and its material and intellectual forces.

POLITBURO MEMBERS PRESENT INDUSTRIAL AWARDS

LD172244 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] One year ahead of schedule, mechanical manufacture began today in the new workshops of the Magdeburg "Georgi Dimitrov" heavy engineering works. By going into operation ahead of schedule, the producers of large machines for opencast mining are helping to safeguard the GDR's coal and energy program and fulfill exports commitments. At a meeting Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary praised this achievement as an example of how investments can be rapidly made effective. The construction and production workers have done outstanding work as the 30th anniversary of the republic approaches.

Hermann Axen also visited the "Karl Marx" instrument works in Magdeburg, where he today presented the Banner of Honor awarded by the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and FDGB National Executive Committee.

Joachim Hermann, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, presented the same award in the Frankfurt-Oder semi-conductor works. In a letter addressed to the SED Central Committee, the work force gave the assurance that they would raise their contribution to the production of electronic components through even more rapid exploitation of scientific-technical knowledge.

In the Boehlen chemical combine in Leipzig Bezirk, Harry Tisch, Politburo member and FDGB National Executive Committee chairman, started up a further preliminary stage of the newly constructed butadine and aromatics extraction plant. The value of its capital assets, the largest chemical works in Leipzig Bezirk, have now been increased from the eighth party congress to a figure of M3 billion. In this period the work force of over 10,000 more than doubled its production with the same number of workers. For this and other outstanding achievements, Harry Tisch presented the Banner of Honor.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE SENDS GREETINGS TO SERVICES EMPLOYEES

LD151340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0305 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A greetings message from the SED Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker, to the over 400,000 working people of the domestic and local government services departments extends thanks and appreciation to those employed in this sector on the occasion of their day of honor. "We regard the results of your work as a weighty contribution to the great review of achievements of socialism on German soil. They have become possible, above all, because in your sector, too, reserves of performance have been opened up by intensification and rationalization measures, by applying scientific and technical progress and the ideas and abilities of innovators." During the last year 1,690 new receiving centers were opened so that the population now can call at 28,000 centers for services and repairs. The 241 different services on offer include laundries, dyeing and cleaning, as well as the repair and maintenance of technical consumer goods. They also include road cleaning, refuse collection and the care of parks.

ADVERSE CONDITIONS AFFECT SOVIET HARVEST RESULTS

LD190938 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The grain crop in the Soviet Union this year is expected to be below that of last year's outstanding results. The reasons are that there was a heavy frost at the beginning of the year, floods caused destruction in spring as a result of the rains and harvesting at the moment is taking place under exceptionally difficult conditions. Even now, rain is frequent on the virgin lands as well as on the European areas. This not only hinders plowing and sowing but makes the harvesting of sugar beet and potatoes difficult.

KADAR, LOSONCZI GREET AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN

LD182150 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi have sent a telegram of greetings to Hafizullah Amin on occasion of his being elected secretary general of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, and chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

CONGOLESE TU DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER MEETING WITH GASPAR

LD191114 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI)--The delegation of the Congolese Trade Union Alliance (CSC) which had paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary under the leadership of general secretary Jean Michel Bokamba-Yangouma at the Hungarian National Trade Union Council's invitation, left Budapest on Tuesday. The delegation carried on talks with leaders of the National Trade Union Council. Reciprocal information was given about trade union activities and views were exchanged on current issues of the international trade union movement. The representatives of the Congolese and Hungarian trade unions signed a 2-year cooperation agreement. The delegation of the sister organization from Congo was received also by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Trade Union Council.

KATONA-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NETO FUNERAL

LD191230 Budapest MTI in English 1108 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI)--The Hungarian party and state delegation which had attended the funeral of Angolan President Agostinho Neto under the leadership of Imre Katona, member of the HSWP Central Committee, arrived home from Luanda on Wednesday.

ANNIVERSARY OF SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH USSR MARKED

LD190910 Budapest MTI in English 0611 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 18 (MTI)--The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the Hungarian Council of Ministers held a festive session Tuesday in Budapest to mark the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian-Soviet scientific-technical cooperation agreement.

Addressing the session, Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai said that the cooperation agreement had opened a new chapter in the two countries' scientific-technical links. Its realization is helping Hungarian experts to get acquainted with the latest achievements of advanced Soviet science and technics and to employ them for developing the Hungarian economy.

Speaking at the session, Lenard Pal, chairman of the Hungarian Technological Development Board, pointed out that the experiences of the Soviet Union were of great use as this country possesses the world's largest scientific potential. To date over 100 projects have been completed in Hungary with Soviet help and some 5,000 Hungarians have graduated from Soviet universities. On the other hand, back home about 700 Soviet experts are usefully applying the knowledge they acquired in Hungary. In 1976-80 Hungarian and Soviet specialists have been jointly working on 74 natural science topics and 82 social science subjects.

The meeting was addressed also by Gennadiy Aleksenko, Soviet co-chairman of the standing Soviet-Hungarian sub-commission for scientific-technical cooperation. He mentioned that at present 58 Soviet ministries and national authorities have direct contact with 15 Hungarian ministries and over 370 scientific research institutions and industrial units of the two countries are conducting joint work on 470 topics.

More than 40 bilateral cooperation agreements are in force between Hungary and USSR involving machine engineering, chemical, crude oil processing, paper industries and metallurgy. Ten agreements provide for Hungary's participation in projects in the Soviet Union.

Marjai Address

LD192340 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 18, (MTI)--Arranged by the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, a festive meeting was held on Tuesday evening in Budapest on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing the Hungarian-Soviet scientific-technical cooperation agreement. The board of the meeting included Istvan Huszar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the Central Committee; Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Janos Szentagothai, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Academician Piotr Fedoseyev; vice-president of the Soviet Union's Academy of Sciences and president of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society; Gennadiy Aleksenko, vice-president of the Scientific-Technical State Committee; and many others.

The festive meeting was opened by deputy prime minister Jozsef Marjai.

On behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, greeted the participants of the ceremony and then he said:

"The Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental scientific-technical cooperation agreement signed 30 years ago opened a new chapter in the history of the two countries' scientific and technical links. The implementation of the accord provisions makes it possible for the Hungarian scientists and specialists to get acquainted with the latest achievements of the advanced Soviet science and technics and to use them in the development of the Hungarian national economy.

"By the help of Soviet scientists, new branches of science like nuclear energetics, reactor physics and particle physics, have gained ground in Hungary. The scientific contacts with the Soviet Union, which possess huge intellectual resources, (?have) made it possible for us to join as equal partners--together with the other CMEA member states--in international scientific cooperation also in the fields where the country's own resources would be scanty for conducting independent research."

Thereafter the Hungarian deputy prime minister underlined the importance of joint large-scale international programmes in nuclear energetics, computer engineering and space research and lauded the constructive cooperation between Hungarian and Soviet producing collectives and scientific institutes.

He said that the scientific-technical ties evolved with the Soviet Union had been based from the beginning on socialist internationalism, fraternal assistance and mutual advantages. The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic have always paid special attention to the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations and have laid great emphasis on expanding and increasing the efficiency of the two countries' economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Closing his opening address, the speaker cited Janos Kadar's words:

"We state with conviction that the continued strengthening and development of our relations with the Soviet Union coincide with our people's socialist targets and true national interests."

NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA REPORTED

LD170848 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 17 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 16 (MTI)--The Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja gave an interview to MAGYAR NEMZET, which the daily's Sunday editions carry.

Asked what echo the latest proposals of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministerial Committee--including the ones voiced at the Budapest meeting on the convocation of a political-level conference with the participation of the European countries, the U.S. and Canada--had in the West, Frigyes Puja explained that the communique containing the proposals had been officially submitted to the governments of the affected countries by Hungarian diplomats. "The official personalities of several Western countries consider our proposals close to their own efforts, and share their main trend. Still two different approaches to the matter can be identified. The neutral European countries show a positive attitude towards these proposals. Some of them have already given official answer for them. There were press reports that the response of the NATO Foreign Ministerial Meeting to our initiatives was not negative either. The above, however, can only support a slender hope, it being a public knowledge that there are ample attempts both in government circles of the NATO members and in the central NATO organs themselves to frustrate these proposals", Frigyes Puja said, adding in connection with Western concerns: Some are afraid that a separate conference would make the Madrid meeting unnecessary, therefore the problem at hand should be discussed there. "We do not think this should really be done so. The proposals elaborated by the Foreign Ministerial Committee, point farther beyond the framework of the Helsinki Final Act, and their extreme import calls for a thorough discussion at a political-level conference", stated Frigyes Puja.

Asked about the central European arms and troops cuts talks currently running in Vienna, the foreign minister explained that the socialist countries had since the very beginning been seeking an agreement at these talks which on the basis of the principle of equal security would lead to real reduction of both the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO troops in the region. The NATO states, however, are invariably seeking to acquire unilateral advantages and to alter the military balance in the region to their own benefit. "In case it gets ratified, the second SALT agreement will surely influence positively the Vienna talks too, and we hope it will also change the attitude of the Western side," said Frigyes Puja.

In answer to further questions the foreign minister outlined how the Hungarian People's Republic was preparing for the Madrid meeting. He said, among other things, that Hungary was looking forward to the conference with great expectation, and wished to contribute to its success, to which end it regularly held consultations with the affected states. "We think that compliance with the Helsinki Final Act recommendations in our bilateral relations help effectively prepare the Madrid meeting", he said, adding: "We are, however, of the view that Madrid will be able to really promote the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe only if it can take place in a creative, constructive atmosphere, if accusations-laden debates which irritate the other side can be fully avoided, and if the participants really concentrate on finding the ways and means of a mutually beneficial cooperation."

"Thanks to our foreign policy based on principles [as received] and free from considerations of fluctuation, Hungary's connections with the advanced capitalist countries have significantly developed lately. In proportion to the moderate weight and opportunities of our country, we have, also in this field, contributed to the process of detente, to strengthening international cooperation, and to realization of the foreign political objectives of the socialist community. Our relations with the advanced capitalist countries, have, besides, been serving our national interests as well," Frigyes Puja went on to say. He underlined the visits of Janos Kadar to the West European countries, talks by heads of state, prime ministers, deputy prime ministers and ministers, and established that in the wake of these high-level meetings "your relations have become more substantial and versatile with these countries." He added that Hungary wished to continue to expand its relations with the advanced capitalist countries on the basis of equal rights, equality and mutual benefits. He also expressed the opinion that the prevailing international atmosphere provided quite good conditions to the above activity. The foreign minister pointed out also that the Hungarian endeavours to fully comply and make partners comply with the principles of mutual benefits and equal rights, did not always and in every field meet with due response. "On some occasions we find that our interests are not duly or not at all considered, that our partners are seeking unilateral advantages, and either directly or indirectly hit [as received] the socialist countries, including Hungary with discriminative moves."

In the closing part of the interview Frigyes Puja discussed Hungary's activity in UN and in other international organizations. He explained that Hungary was working in the various forums with growing activity, with a corresponding increase in its international esteem. The fact that the number of Hungary's representatives in the leading bodies of numerous international organizations is steadily growing, speaks well for this growing appreciation.

For example, one of the vice-presidents of the Governing Council of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as of ECOSOC, are Hungarian citizens. The European Regional Committee of the World Meteorological Organization also has a Hungarian president. Hungary's representatives are present in the leading bodies of over one-third of the specialized UN agencies. In 1979, 30 Hungarian experts participated in the work of various UN technical aid agencies.

HALF-YEAR PRODUCTION STATISTICS REPORTED 19 SEPTEMBER

LD192342 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI)--According to the monthly report of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office the production of socialist industry grew by 3.6 percent in the first six months of 1979, as compared to the first half of 1978, with a 4.9 percent rise in per employee production value. The biggest growth--17 percent--was recorded in the canning industry. Organic and inorganic chemistry reached a 14 percent, wool processing 9.5 percent, bauxite mining 7.8 percent and furniture industry 7.6 percent increase. There was a setback in the cotton industry (6.1 percent), in the silk industry (3.8) leather, fur and shoe industries (3.6) and in the rubber industry (3.5).

In the first half of 1979 socialist industry employed 1,665,900 hands, or 1.2 percent less than last year. The rate of production per employee has risen since the first half of 1978 by 4.9 percent in socialist industry, more particularly by 4.8 percent in the state and 5.2 percent in the cooperative industry. The biggest drops in the number of employees were recorded in the textile industry (2.7 percent) and in leather, fur and shoe industries (2.6). Within an overall 4.9 percent growth in the rate of production value per employee in socialist industry, there was a 7.9 percent rise in the timber and 7.7 percent rise in the machine building industry.

The building trade registered a 3.3 percent growth as against last year's figure, with 3.5 percent for state enterprises, and 2.9 percent for cooperatives. The number of building constructions started in the first half of 1979 was 14,708, 1.8 percent lower than last year. The number of completed building projects has risen by 3.4 percent to 12,271.

The building industry started to construct 0.3 percent more flats and completed 1.6 percent less flats to this year.

Imports in the period under survey surpassed last year's figures by 1.7 percent in general, and within that by 2.9 percent from the socialist, and by 0.5 percent from the non-socialist countries. Exports topped last year's by 14.6 percent; more precisely by 9.4 to the socialist and by 24.7 to the non-socialist markets. Within the overall export, rouble trade grew by 4.5 and hard currency trade by 27 percent.

BRIEFS

THERMAL POWER PLANT COMMISSIONING--The new Tisza thermal power plant of Leninvaros, whose capacity is 860 megawatts, was ceremoniously commissioned on 7 September. The construction of the approximately 8 billion-forint project began in 1972 and was completed on schedule and without any cost overruns. The new plant, which was constructed with the cooperation of Czechoslovak, Polish and Soviet enterprises and with the participation of some 30 Hungarian companies, will produce 4.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity this year. [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 8 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

KESERU'S GDR ACTIVITIES--Mrs Janos Keseru, minister of light industry, has returned home from the GDR, where she has had talks with the GDR ministers of light industry, Bezirk administered industry, wood pulp and paper industry and machine tool and processing machinery building. They assessed cooperation and reviewed possibilities for expanding and developing relations. They established that the cooperation that has developed in the production of technical textiles and in paper and wood pulp production in accordance with the interests of both sides can be maintained until 1985 and that, on this basis, the value of mutual deliveries could amount to R10-15 million annually. They see a possibility for the development of an additional beneficial cooperation in the production of sports equipment, stationary and textile industry accessories. Mrs Janos Keseru has visited the textile, confectionary, leather, shoe, furniture, sports equipment and china exhibits of the Leipzig Autumn Fair. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

MSZMP AKTIVISTS' RETURN--At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, a Hungarian party worker delegation led by Istvan Petrovski, deputy head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 10 to 15 September. The delegation studied the experiences of CPSU work in the area of cadre policy and had talks with Nikolay Petrovichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy of the head of the department of party organization, and Nikolay Perun, deputy head of a department. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Sep 79 p 5 AU]

POLINSZKY TO MOSCOW--Minister of Education Karoly Polinszky went to Moscow on Monday [17 September] at the invitation of Mikhail Prokofyev, the Soviet Union's minister of education. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Sep 79 p 8 AU]

SWISS DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL--On Monday [17 September], a Swiss delegation arrived in Budapest to attend the second session of the Hungarian-Swiss Intergovernmental Mixed Committee, which will begin on Tuesday. The delegation is led by Cornelio Sommaruga, negotiating ambassador of the Federal Bureau of Foreign Economy. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Sep 79 p 8 AU]

BA'ATH PARTY OFFICIAL'S VISIT--Dr Ris'at al-Assad, member of the regional leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and commander of the Syrian security forces, spent part of his vacation in our country in recent days. During his stay, the Syrian guest was received by Gen of the Army Lajos Czinege, minister of defense and member of the Politburo. Dr Ris'at al-Assad departed from our country on Saturday [15 September]. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Sep 79 p 4 AU]

DYSENTERY EPIDEMIC REPORTED--The dysentery epidemic has considerably diminished in the last 2 days. The epidemic began in the middle of last week among children in Tapolca, Uzsabanya, Devecser, Zalahalap and Veszprem in Veszprem County and in Heviz in Zala County. Thus far, 654 cases have been reported from Veszprem and 40 from Zala County. A total of 138 patients have been hospitalized because of the seriousness of their condition. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Sep 79 p 9 AU] According to reports from Zala County, the number of children affected by dysentery there has increased from 40 to 75 on 11 September. Presently, 743 patients are being treated for dysentery in Veszprem County, 192 of them at hospitals. The heads of the county's public health and epidemics agency have established that the epidemic was caused by cottage cheese. All the children at the day homes of schools consumed raw cottage cheese where the ailment appeared on a mass scale. [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Sep 79 p 8 AU]

REPORTAGE ON DUTCH PRIME MINISTER VAN AGT VISIT

Arrival Ceremony

LD191125 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Andries van Agt, prime minister of the Netherlands, has arrived in Poland on an official visit. Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz welcomed the guest from Holland at the Okecie Airport in Warsaw. During the welcoming ceremony the band played the national anthems of Holland and Poland and the guard of honor of the Polish Armed Forces saluted the guests. The Dutch prime minister is accompanied on his journey to Poland by Christoph van der Klaauw, minister of foreign affairs.

Beginning of Talks

LD192250 Warsaw PAP in English 1701 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 19 Sep--This morning, the Dutch prime minister, Mr. Andreas A.M. van Agt, came on an official visit to Poland at the invitation of the Polish prime minister, Piotr Jaroszewicz. The Dutch premier is accompanied by the Dutch foreign minister, Christoph A. van der Klaauw.

The head of the Dutch Government will have talks with leading Polish political and state officials during his several-day visit to Poland. He will also tour this country. The visit testifies to the lively developing ties between both states. The Polish-Dutch cooperation and political dialogue promote the interests of the two nations and also the cause of expanding cooperation among states irrespective of their systems, and contributes to pursuing the detente policy and implementing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The Dutch prime minister, Andreas A.M. van Agt, and his wife were greeted by Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and his wife.

On the same day, the Dutch premier laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The Dutch premier stopped in front of one of the plaques commemorating the contribution made by Polish soldiers to the struggle against Nazism. The plaque bears the name of the Dutch town of Arnhem where the landing operation of the Allied forces was performed 35 years ago in September 1944. The first Polish Independent Airborne Brigade also took part in it.

In the afternoon, Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz met with the Dutch prime minister, Andreas A.M. van Agt. The Polish and Dutch foreign ministers, Emil Wojtaszek and Christoph A. van der Klaauw, took part in the meeting.

Next, a plenary talks, presided over by the prime ministers of both countries, began.

The Polish and Dutch premiers focused their attention on bilateral questions during today's talks. They discussed Polish-Dutch political, economic, scientific, technical and cultural relations and also problems connected with direct contacts of citizens of both countries. They reviewed [words indistinct] sides of cooperation and possibilities of its expansion, Polish Government spokesman Wlodzimierz Janiurek said.

Nowadays, Holland is Poland's 9th largest trading partner among the highly developed Western countries, and 5th among the EEC member countries. Poland's imports from Holland quadrupled between 1970 and 1978, and Dutch purchases in Poland rose 3.5 times. This raises the question of balancing trade and removing the still existing barriers hampering the access of Polish goods to the Dutch market. Premier Jaroszewicz stressed these questions, emphasizing that the balancing of the trade volume was a basic condition of (?the further) development of Polish-Dutch economic relations.

Both sides discussed also problems of cooperation in agriculture. Poland is interested in tightening contacts in the growing and processing of potatoes, fruits, and vegetables, growing of flowers, and in storing agricultural produce. More can also be done in cooperation of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Holland, said Janiurek, is interested in participation in the implementation of Poland's programme for developing the Vistula River. Discussed were also problems of the exports of Polish coal to Holland.

Piotr Jaroszewicz and Andreas van Agt exchanged also views on a number of international issues. They focused their attention on a comprehensive implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, with special regard to the contribution of both countries to deepening the process of detente in Europe and worldwide. These questions will be reviewed tomorrow by the Polish and Dutch foreign ministers.

Both premiers voiced their satisfaction over the development of Polish-Dutch relations. They testify to the concordant co-existence and cooperation of states with different systems and reflect the principles agreed upon at the Helsinki conference. The talks will be continued.

Prime Minister A. van Agt presented Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz with a gift from the Dutch Government (?for) the Royal Castle in Warsaw, now being rebuilt. The gift is composed of a historical wardrobe from the second half of the [word indistinct] century, made of walnut and ebony wood, and a set of five late 18th century [words indistinct].

REPORTAGE ON BANGLADESH COMMERCE MINISTER VISIT

Meeting with Jablonski

LD192040 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Sep, PAP--President of the Council of State Herryk Jablonski received today Commerce Minister of Bangladesh Saifur Rahman who is heading a visiting economic delegation of that country.

Present were Ambassador of Bangladesh to Poland Mustafa Kamal and Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Antoni Karas.

Trade Talks With Jaroszewicz

LD192042 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Sep, PAP--Today, Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz received minister of commerce of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Saifur Rahman, now in Poland.

Both sides discussed questions connected with economic relations between the two countries, voicing their satisfaction over an increase in the mutual trade turnover, especially in the past few years.

The two pointed to the possibilities of considerable expansion of the commodity exchange, especially the exports of the Polish electro-engineering industry products. Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Jerzy Olszewski took part in the meeting. Present was also ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Poland, Mustafa Kamal.

DEFENSE MINISTER JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES OUTSTANDING OFFICERS

AU181657 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Sep 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at a 15 September meeting with outstanding officers vacationing at the military vacation center in Hohenowo near Warsaw--article published in boldface throughout]

[Text] DURING HIS MEETING WITH THE OUTSTANDING OFFICERS ARMY GEN WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI DISCUSSED THE BASIC TASKS FACING THE ARMED FORCES IN THE AREA OF TRAINING, IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION, STRENGTHENING SOCIALIST PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE RELATIONS, PRINCIPLES OF SOLDIERLY CONDUCT, AND FOSTERING SOLDIERS' EXACTING DISCIPLINE. HE DEVOTED MUCH ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEMS OF MILITARY FAMILIES, ESPECIALLY OF FORGING A SOCIALIST MODEL OF THE FAMILY AND OF CHILD EDUCATION.

ARMY GEN WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI STRESSED THAT AN EXEMPLARY AND CONSCIENTIOUS SERVICE AND MILITANT ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR FATHERLAND IN PEACE AND SECURITY ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS FACING THE SOLDIERS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES. AT THE SAME TIME HE PRAISED THE OUTSTANDING OFFICERS FOR THEIR HONEST AND PRODUCTIVE EFFORTS DEVOTED TO IMPLEMENTING THOSE TASKS, THAT IS TO PERFECTING THE COMBAT READINESS AND EFFECTIVE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR UNITS. HE ALSO EXTENDED HIS THANKS TO THE WIVES OF THE OFFICERS WHO, BY TENACIOUSLY SHARING THE HARDSHIPS OF THEIR HUSBANDS' SOLDIERLY SERVICE, CREATE A FAMILY ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH IT IS EASIER TO FULFILL ONE'S DIFFICULT AND RESPONSIBLE MILITARY TASKS.

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE WISHED THE OUTSTANDING OFFICERS AND THEIR WIVES FURTHER ACHIEVEMENTS IN THEIR SERVICE AND SOCIAL WORK, SATISFACTION WITH THEIR EXEMPLARY PERFORMANCE, AND PRIVATE HAPPINESS.

WARSAW CONFERENCE ASSESSES ENERGY SUPPLY PROBLEMS

LD192102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A conference of the political and economic leadership of the power industry was held in Warsaw today, attended by Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak. Assessing the situation in the power industry in our country, the participants pointed to an imbalance in power supply which has been occurring for a long time. They stated that this was caused above all by inadequate work by existing powerplants.

During the conference the minister of power industry and atomic energy, Zbigniew Bartoszewicz, took the floor. He stated that not all energy problems that are occurring could be solved immediately, since there was need for overhauls and these have directly caused limitation of our power production capacity.

It is possible--and it is necessary--to reduce the shortcomings caused by such things as stopping work for repairs, technical difficulties and poor quality of coal. It was stated during the conference that the most important task at present is the efficient preparation of all powerplants prior to the coming autumn-winter consumption peak, during which a power deficit amounting to about 2,000 megawatts is expected. In this situation every effort must be made to carry out the planned overhauls and to commission planned projects on schedule. This will help limit the power deficit but certainly will not resolve this problem completely this year. Therefore one of the essential conditions for improving the supply of electricity to consumers is the rational and thrifty economy of electric power. In this connection, the participants in the conference appealed for an improvement of the organization of energy production and technological processes and for doing away with idle running of machines. They stressed that the saving of electric power is one of the most important and most urgent tasks of our economy.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION VISITS ETHIOPIA--In connection with celebrations to mark the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution, a delegation from the Polish People's Republic has visited Ethiopia. The delegation, which was led by Zdzislaw Tomal, deputy chairman of the State Council, was received by Haile Mariam Mengistu, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Sep 79 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DPRK'S YI CHONG-OK VISIT

19 September Arrival

LD191406 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1110 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/9/1979--Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Bucharest on September 19 for an official visit of friendship to Romania, as guest of Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet.

The guest is accompanied by Ho Tam, vice-premier of the Administration Council, minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials.

At the Otopeni Airport, Yi Chong-ok was greeted by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, by Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgy, Ion Avram, minister of machine-building, Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of section at the C.C. of the R.C.P., by other Romanian officials.

Beginning of Talks

AU191824 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 19 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/9/1979--Talks started in Bucharest on September 19 between Premiers Ilie Verdet and Yi Chong-ok.

Satisfaction was expressed during the talks for the achievements recorded in the sphere of bilateral relations in keeping with the Romanian-Korean agreements covenanted at highest level, as well as the mutual wish to identify new possibilities conducive to amplifying the cooperation of various planes. Special attention was given to economic relations, with emphasis on the important results scored so far in increasing the commercial exchanges, in the economic and technico-scientific cooperation, in the field of chemical and machine-building industries, of electronics as well as in other domains. Examined were in that context measures and actions for expanding and diversifying the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries.

Verdet Dinner

AU191825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 19 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/9/1979--Prime Minister Ilie Verdet gave a dinner in honour of Premier Yi Chong-ok, on September 19 in the evening.

Participating were Romanian and Korean officials.

FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU RECEIVES EUROBANK PRESIDENT

AU191820 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 19 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/9/1979--Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Romania, received on September 18 Guy de Boisson, Eurobank president, now visiting Romania.

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ROMANIA

Approached were aspects concerning the development of the financial-banking relations between relevant Romanian organizations and Eurobank.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV CABLE CEAUSESCU, VERDET FROM ABOARD PLANE

AU142100 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Sep 79 p 5 AU

[Message from Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania, and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

To Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Flying over the territory of neighboring Socialist Romania we extend most cordial greetings to you, dear comrades, and to the fraternal Romanian people, on behalf of the party-government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and ourselves personally. We also wish you increasingly greater successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in your fatherland and in continuously developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties, governments and peoples in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

[Signed] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ANDREI CABLES BULGARIA'S MLADENOV ON RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY

AU181034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0908 GMT 18 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/9/1979--On celebrating 100 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and Bulgaria, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, addressed a telegram to Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, which points out that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states soon after the Romanian and the Bulgarian peoples won their national independence has always been an expression of their free, self-reliant assertion in international life, a natural result of their traditional friendship, of mutual and social liberation in the long struggle for national and social liberation.

The Romanian-Bulgarian relations have been raised onto a superior state in the years of socialist construction in Romania and Bulgaria, have witnessed unprecedented flourishing, the relations of friendship, good neighbourliness, solidarity and collaboration being an example of relations between two countries (?which build) the new system.

In conclusion, the telegram expresses the conviction that, acting in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance of 1970 and of the joint Romanian-Bulgarian declaration of 1977, the political, economic, cultural-artistic, technical-scientific and other relations, as well as cooperation in international life will steadily strengthen and deepen.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW JAPANESE ENVOY

AU191822 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 19 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/9/1979--Romania wishes to develop, in the future too, the mutually advantageous cooperation with Japan both bilaterally and internationally, President Ceausescu stated today. In a brief speech he made when the new Japanese ambassador, Yuzuru Murakami, presented his letters of credence, the Romanian head of state expressed his satisfaction for the upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and considered that there were multiple possibilities of intensifying them.

Nicolae Ceausescu said on the same occasion that he was looking forward to the visit of the crown prince of Japan to Romania.

In turn, the new ambassador referred to the good Romanian-Japanese relations. He conveyed wishes of good health to President Nicolae Ceausescu from Emperor Hirohito as well as the wish that friendly relations developed between Romania and Japan.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message conveyed to him and addressed in turn best wishes to the emperor of Japan.

The ceremony was attended by the minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei.

ROMANIAN DELEGATES ADDRESS CARACAS IPU CONFERENCE

LD200926 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 20 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/8/1979--Romanian Deputy Decebal Urdea took the floor within the general debates on the item regarding the ways and means of promoting understanding, international cooperation and peace in the fields of education, information and communications included in the agenda of the 66th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Caracas.

He referred to the measures taken in Romania for an active participation in the international cultural life, in the circuit of authentic values and to the support the Romanian state gives to training cadres of developing countries. The speaker pointed out that the settlement of the complex problems of education, information and communications calls, in these domains too, for the establishment of a new world economic order.

During the general debates on the legislative aspects of the outer space law, Romanian Deputy Constantin Teodorescu highlighted the importance of subordinating outer space activities to the interests of peace and international security. He emphasized the potential danger of the expansion of the arms race to outer space and declared for the active participation of parliaments and parliamentarians in the adoption of resolute measures for preventing the militarization of outer space.

MOJSOV VIEWS POSITION OF NONALINED COUNTRIES IN UN

AU191510 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Sep 79 p 8 AU

[Dragan Nikolic report]

[Text] Skopje, 16 September--An article by Lazar Mojsov [member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium] entitled "Nonalined Countries in the United Nations" in the latest issue of the Skopje journal for social questions POGLEDI has attracted the attention of the public. The article takes up nearly 40 pages of the journal.

In his article Lazar Mojsov says that, as a result of their activities and initiatives, the nonalined countries have become a recognized, irreplaceable and unavoidable factor in the United Nations.

The group of nonalined countries in the United Nations has formed itself organizationally in order to coordinate the actions of nonalined countries, which have become an irreplaceable instrument in the functioning of the United Nations.

The circle of nonalined countries is constantly expanding: This shows how it is different from the bloc alliances, which no new country has joined since they were formed in 1949 and 1955. This assertion of the nonalined policy and the importance of its concrete manifestation in the United Nations, Lazar Mojsov says, are provoking the reaction of those forces that are struggling to preserve their dominant positions in various areas of international relations. They are particularly troubled by the positions of nonalined countries in the United Nations that encroach upon the essential interests of the policy of preserving the status quo in those areas of international relations where domination, monopolization and inequality still prevail.

Pressures on Nonalined Countries

The nonalined countries, including especially those that are situated along the main strategic directions of the policy of competition between the big powers, are under constant pressure. All the difficulties encountered by them in building their internal systems and in overcoming their inherited economic backwardness are exploited and in this connection various methods are used in the efforts to isolate them, divide them and make them passive.

These pressures also greatly affect the activity of the group of nonalined countries in the United Nations. Thus the nonalined countries constantly face the challenge to weaken their activity in the United Nations and to orient themselves to "their own domestic" problems which are intensified or provoked by pressure from those forces that are troubled by the role of the nonalined countries in the United Nations.

Various pretexts are used to encourage an artificial differentiation and ideological division among the nonalined countries and offers of alliance are being made to them by giving them concrete material or military aid, not in order to promote their development and strengthen their independence, but rather to insure a penetration of alien influences. This method is especially applied in relation to those nonalined countries which find themselves in a difficult international situation as a result of their internal or external conflicts and unsolved problems.

Unfavorable Consequences

There are forces both within and outside the United Nations and especially in the powerful concerns dominating the information media that are not reconciling themselves to the positive evolution in the work of the United Nations and which, being unable to push the nonaligned and developing countries--which are now in the majority in the world organization--out of the United Nations or to silence them, they want to silence the United Nations and to proclaim it unimportant and irrelevant.

And at the same time efforts are being made to limit the activity of the United Nations and to force the United Nations away from the most important spheres of international relations and to remove from the field of work of the world organization those problems that are of decisive importance for trends in international relations, that is, such problems as for instance crisis situations and aggressive actions, disarmament accords and financial and monetary relations, and leave them to be solved and arbitrated by an authorized circle of big powers of developed countries and their bloc allies.

Lazar Mojsov says that this especially applies to the long-term action of nonaligned countries aimed at gradually establishing a new and more just economic system in the world.

Something similar is also happening in the individual crisis and conflict situations whenever the countries most directly threatened delay or avoid submitting the disputes to the United Nations for consideration until such time as the development of conflicts results in serious consequences for peace and the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the individual nations.

In such instances the meetings of the Security Council then turn into mutual accusation sessions and provide no possibility for submitting even a draft resolution on solving these conflict situations.

Lazar Mojsov points out that it is in the interest of the nonaligned countries to participate on an equal footing in the discussions on and the solutions for all the most important problems of the contemporary world in the world organization and that this interest of theirs is in accord with the UN Charter and its place and role in world development.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON FORTHCOMING PRC-USSR DIALOG

LD192131 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Although the polemic between China and the Soviet Union shows no sign of positive changes in relations between the two countries, the final preparations are in progress in both Beijing and Moscow for the commencement soon of a dialog on promotion and improvement of mutual relations. Milika Sundic comments on what this dialog could mean:

The slight shift in the Soviet-Chinese dialog to the level of deputy foreign ministers is not motivated by political factors. It appears that both sides await the start of the talks with moderate optimism. True, it is asserted in both Moscow and Beijing that the progress and outcome of the talks depend exclusively on the conduct of the Chinese or Soviet delegation. However, everything points to the conclusion that the negotiators will devote greater attention to the opportunities for normalization of relations between the two countries than to establishing the responsibility for the existing state of affairs.

Of course, neither in Moscow nor in China is it assumed that any profound turnabout in the relations between the two countries will come about. At the moment there exist no conditions for negotiations on the entirety of Soviet-Chinese relations, only on those issues relating to their adjacency, the establishment of peace on the border and the promotion of economic cooperation. Everything concerning third countries and everything resulting from that delicate complex, in particular where assessments on the situation in Southeast Asia are concerned, is not ripe for more serious debate, nor will it be in the near future. One may expect, however, that a sharp duel will be conducted over these issues at the current 34th session of the UN General Assembly, where debates will be held on both Kampuchea and on many other problems.

The problems about which China and the Soviet Union are in dispute nevertheless do not diminish the significance of the forthcoming dialog between the two countries. And the least success in the negotiations which would smooth the way for new meetings would contribute not only to improving relations between China and the Soviet Union but also to reducing international tension as a whole. It is true that the abyss separating the two largest socialist countries is a deep one and it is genuinely difficult to predict how much time is needed for China and the Soviet Union to become, if nothing more, at least neighbors on whose borders permanent and stable peace reigns. To this end everything should be subordinated, including ideological differences, which are, for the present at least, insurmountable. This is clear to everyone, and most of all to China and the Soviet Union.

For this reason the Soviet Union itself proposes that the talks should be held in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, by which it is suggested in advance that similarities in socio-political structure are not vital in relation to regulation of inter-state relations. China, too, regards the forthcoming talks in Moscow in a similar way, in spite of the fact that China advocates that the talks also should embrace those questions deriving from the two countries' relations to third countries. The fact that neither China nor the Soviet Union has, in the exchange of notes so far on setting the date and place of negotiations, placed conditions on the commencement of the dialog, points to the conclusion that the deputy ministers of the two countries are meeting with equal hopes that their talks will not be in vain.

One could further add to this that in both Beijing and Moscow there is awareness of the danger if the forthcoming dialog between them meets with failure. If this is the case, then one may expect that the two delegations will make considerable efforts to make the negotiations succeed.

TANJUG NOTES SUSLOV SPEECH ON SOVIET PRODUCTION SHORTFALLS

LD191256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 19, (TANJUG)--Top Soviet leaders assess the economic situation in the country at present calls [as received] for decisive efforts in order to reach the targets of the Tenth Five-Year Development Plan (1976-1980).

Speaking at a meeting in Bryansk yesterday, Politbureau member Mikhail Suslov said that the volume of industrial production in the past months has increased by 3.6 percent as against 1978, whereas labor productivity increased by 2.6 percent--which is below the planned level.

Suslov, who does not usually speak about economic affairs warned that "part of enterprises still fall behind the plan". This especially refers to contracted deliveries and the assortment and quality of products.

He also drew attention to the delays in the completion of new projects and increased costs of their construction. In addition, Suslov pointed to many examples of expensive consumption of fuel, energy, and metal and excessive financial spendings.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MALIAN PRESIDENT TRAORE

Belgrade Award Presentation

LD191216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--In his residence, the palace at Dedinje, this morning, President of the Mali Republic Moussa Traore received a delegation of the Belgrade Assembly who presented him a golden memorial plaque of the capital city of the SFRY. When handing over the plaque, Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the City Assembly, who led the delegation, stressed that this high tribute was being awarded the Mali president for his tireless and fruitful work on the consolidation of peace in the world, promotion of peaceful cooperation between the states and peoples, development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Mali and for strengthening the nonaligned movement.

Belgrade Economic Talks

LD191650 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1321 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gen Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, today received Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, to discuss the prospects of bilateral Yugoslav-Mali cooperation, particularly economic cooperation.

Both sides noted that good results had been obtained, but that existing opportunities have not been used yet. They stressed the great possibilities of the transfer of technology from Yugoslavia, especially in the development and mechanization of agriculture. The interest and the readiness were expressed that economic cooperation between the two nonaligned and friendly countries might continue to develop on equal and long-term foundations. In so doing Yugoslavia and Mali will make a real contribution to the implementation of the economic declaration adopted at the recent sixth nonaligned meeting in Havana.

Both sides agreed that the formation of an intergovernment mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation would facilitate the further development of this cooperation. Increasingly frequent meetings of businessmen of the two countries should serve this aim.

The meeting was attended by the Mali foreign minister, A.B. Beye, and by Radoje Kontic, member of the Federal Executive Council.

20 September Departure

AU201013 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 20 Sep 79 AU

[Text] This morning Gen Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, together with members of the Mali delegation, left our country. Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of Yugoslavia's Presidency, and several other high Yugoslav officials saw him off at Surcin Airport.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PRC VICE PREMIER WANG RENZHONG

Visit To Zagreb Fair

LD200336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The PRC delegation led by Wang Renzhong, vice premier of the PRC State Council, which is making an official and friendly visit to our country, paid a visit today to the Zagreb international autumn fair. After looking round the exhibition pavilions, the delegation was received by Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council.

Petar Flekovic discussed with the members of the PRC state delegation the further opportunities for economic and other cooperation between China and Yugoslavia, touching in particular on the participation of Croatia in these activities.

Visit to Slovenia

LD200340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Ljubljana--"Wang Renzhong, vice premier of the PRC State Council, arrived today with his colleagues for a two-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Slovenia." The PRC delegation is to visit Ljubljana and Bled.

SENIOR PRC MILITARY OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD192055 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1947 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A military delegation led by Wang Shang Rong, deputy chief of staff of the General Staff Department of the PRC's People's Liberation Army, has arrived in Belgrade from Belgium en route to Romania. He will stay in Belgrade for a short time. The delegation was greeted at Belgrade airport by Col Gen Dusan Pekic, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and a group of officers.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF THAI FOREIGN MINISTER

Press Statement on Visit

LD191707 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

["Statement for the Press on Thai Foreign Minister's Visit"--TANJUG headline. The following TANJUG note precedes this item: "Attention editorial boards: The text which we are about to transmit is not a joint statement but only a statement for the press on the visit. The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs draws your attention to the fact that this text must in no case be described as a joint statement. TANJUG Foreign Political Desk"]

[Text] Belgrade--The following statement for the press was issued in Belgrade today on the conclusion of the visit by Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Uppadit Packharyangkun:

At the invitation of the federal secretary of foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, Dr Uppadit Packharyangkun, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, paid an official visit to the SFRY from 16 to 19 September 1979.

The Thai minister of foreign affairs was received by Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and by Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council. He also had talks with Metod Rotar, federal secretary of foreign trade. Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner in honor of Minister Uppadit Packharyangkun during which toasts were exchanged. In addition to his 3-day visit to Belgrade the Thai minister also visited Zagreb and the Zagreb International Fair. Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, gave a luncheon in honor of Minister Packharyangkun.

In a friendly atmosphere, Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Dr Uppadit Packharyangkun carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on bilateral relations and current international political and economic problems.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the successful development of bilateral relations between the two countries, noting that there are favorable conditions for the further extension of political, economic, scientific-technical and other aspects of bilateral cooperation. The visit by the minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand was assessed as a significant encouragement in this direction. During the visit an agreement was signed on scientific-technical cooperation between the SFRY and the Kingdom of Thailand.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec briefed the distinguished guest on the development of relations in Europe and in the Mediterranean area and especially stressed the role of nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe in the development and consolidation of general European cooperation and security. He also informed his guest about the results of the recent sixth nonaligned summit conference in Havana. He stressed that the conference was a success because it had reaffirmed the original principles and objectives of the policy of nonalignment and the important role which the nonaligned movement has as an independent extrabloc factor in the solution of international problems.

Minister Packharyangkun briefed his host on the situation in Southeast Asia and on the Thai Government's policy and efforts to promote friendly relations with all countries and to overcome the present crisis in that area by peaceful means. He particularly stressed the constant efforts which all members of the association of Southeast Asian nations were making in that respect.

The two sides expressed serious concern over the acute crisis and the worsening of the situation in some parts of the world. They stressed that the solution for these crises must be sought in keeping with the UN Charter. They believe that all countries should resolve questions in dispute through peaceful means, coupled with respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, without meddling in the internal affairs of other countries, and with respect for the right of every country to freely decide its political and social system and they believe that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from the territories of other countries.

In discussing the current international situation the two sides stressed the need to intensify efforts in order to promote the process of detente which is now stagnating. It was stressed that detente should be universal, that it should cover all parts of the world and all areas of cooperation and that all countries should contribute toward this objective.

Particular concern was expressed over the increasingly big gulf between the developed and the developing countries. In this context the need was stressed that both the developing countries should intensify their efforts so that a new international economic system can be established as soon as possible.

In the solution of all these key international questions the irreplaceable role of the United Nations was stressed, as was the need that at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session all member countries should contribute to this objective.

Dr Uppadit Packharyiangkun, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, invited Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, to visit Thailand. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Final Exchange of Views

LD191228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1114 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The official Yugoslav-Thai talks, which Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Thai Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Packharyiangkun began in Zagreb 3 days ago, ended in Belgrade this morning when the two ministers exchanged views on some questions in the sphere of international relations and (?bilateral) cooperation. The ministers noted with satisfaction that wide possibilities exist for the development of Yugoslav-Thai cooperation in all areas of joint interest. This refers primarily to bilateral economic and scientific and technical cooperation.

Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec and Minister Packharyiangkun have exchanged views on the most important issues on the agenda of the regular session of the UN General Assembly which has just began. In this context the Thai foreign minister informed the federal secretary and his colleagues of the initiative of Thailand and of other ASEAN countries to have the situation in Kampuchea discussed during this year's session of the world organization.

During the meeting Thai Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Uppadit Packharyiangkun expressed his gratitude for the very cordial welcome of Yugoslavia.

19 September Departure

LD192104 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1946 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 19, (TANJUG)--Thai Foreign Minister Dr. Uppadit Packharyiangkun this evening left Belgrade after a several-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

The Thai foreign minister was seen off at the Belgrade airport by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec, as well as Yugoslav Ambassador to Thailand Dusan Gaspari, Ambassador at the Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretariat Paun Sabanovic and other officials.

BANGLADESH ADMIRALS IN BELGRADE FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD191308 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1139 GMT 19 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 19 (TANJUG)--The chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Adm. Branko Mamula, today received Rear Admiral M.H. Khan, chief of staff of the Bangladesh Navy, who heads a delegation of the Bangladesh Navy on a visit to the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

BORBA on the same day, on page six, also carries a brief unattributed report that Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent congratulations to Ali Sukrija on his 60th birthday and the awarding of the Order of the Yugoslav Star With Ribbon.

Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 13 September, on page 16, carries an unattributed 75-word report that the following have also sent their "cordial congratulations" to Ali Sukrija on the same occasion: Stevan Doronjski and Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Kosta Nadj, president of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia; Adm Bogdan Pecotic, president of the Federal Committee of the Federation of Military Reserve Officers; and Dragomir Milojevic, president of the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference.

MASURICA VILLAGE MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF BULGARIAN WARTIME CRIMES

AU182240 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Sep 79 p 6 AU

[M.R. report]

[Text] Surdulica--Yesterday a formal commemorative meeting was held in Masurica village in Surdulica Commune on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the crimes committed by the Bulgarian fascists. On several occasions in March and August, and on 13 September 1943 the fascist Bulgarian occupation authorities settled accounts, in a very bestial manner, with the participants in the national liberation struggle in this village and the surroundings. Eighty houses were burned down on that occasion and men, women and innocent children were burned alive in the houses. More than 80 inhabitants died and among them there were quite a few members of the Yugoslav Communist Party, the Union of the Yugoslav Communist Youth and the Antifascist Women's Federation as well as many other sympathizers of the national liberation struggle in this village.

TANJUG REPORTS ON TITO, DOLANC SPEECHES AT AWARD PRESENTATION

LD151628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 15 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Split--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, today presented the high order of Hero of Socialist Labor to Stance Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. The ceremony, held on this occasion in the Villa Dalmacija in Split, was attended by the highest ranking officials of the federation, the socialist republics and the provinces: Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference of SAWPY; Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee; Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee; Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Herzegovina; Vojo Srzentic, president of the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee; Franc Setinc, secretary of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee; Bogdan Pecotic, president of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia; Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly; Franjc Herljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Mitja Ribicic, president of the Republican Conference of SAWP of Slovenia; Branko Mamula, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Vjekoslav Vidjak, president of the Split Municipal Assembly; Rear Adm Tihomir Vilovic, commander of the naval district; and others.

Addressing Comrade Stane Dolanc, President Tito said:

Comrade Dolanc, it gives me great pleasure to be able to present you with this high order of the Hero of Socialist Labor as a token of recognition for your many years of work on the strengthening of our socialist country and on the consolidation of our party's unity and its qualitative and quantitative strengthening, for all that you have done for the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

Comrade Dolanc, I am convinced that in the future you will continue to make an equal contribution to the further development of our socialist community, to its unity and to the settling of problems which confront us either in domestic or in foreign policy spheres. I wish you much success in your future work.

Thanking President Tito for the high decoration, Stane Dolanc said, among other things:

Dear Comrade Tito, it is difficult at a moment of this kind for a man to find words to express all he feels. First of all, thank you for this decoration. I am glad to have had an opportunity to be able to work with you. I have done as much as I was able to and as I knew how to. I have the fortune to live in your--Tito's--time. This is a time of ceaseless revolutionary change not only here in Yugoslavia, but also in the world. A man is simply proud of living in such a country as ours, in such a society as ours, proud to be able to follow you, who have to all of us always been an example, a model of how one should work for the working class, for the welfare of the working people and for the development of socialist self-management, which means being a revolutionary today, too, in peacetime.

Dear Comrade Tito, I have also had another teacher. He was Comrade Kardelj, who regrettably is no longer among us. He too was my example and model.

Concluding his speech, Stane Dolanc said:

I shall always be ready to do what you ask me to do, what our party asks me to do, for the welfare of all our nations and nationalities, for all our people. Thank you very much.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH ANGOLA--The Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Angola had a session in Belgrade yesterday. The Yugoslav delegation was led by Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Commission for Cooperation with Developing Countries. It was noted that the value of trade between the two countries last year was \$30 million. The committee discussed the opportunities for cooperation between Yugoslav and Angolan construction enterprises. Both sides are interested in mixed enterprises, which could be set up between Energoprojekt and the Angolan Midroportos enterprises, and between the agricultural combine Beograd and some agricultural enterprises in Angola. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 79 p 7 AU]

UKRAINIAN TU DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the Ukrainian Trade Unions headed by Lyudmila Shendrik, secretary of the council, has arrived in Slovenia on a 3-day visit. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 79 p 6 AU]